The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,109—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 865 Tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 5th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. COLABA, 1,460 Tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th July, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150		
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	Including Wine.
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

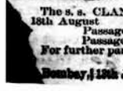
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S. S. CLAN GORDON will sail for Genoa and Marseilles on 6th August.

The s. s. CLAN STUART will sail for London on 6th August.

The s. s. CLAN MACDUFF will sail for Liverpool on 18th August

Passage Money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles ..... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews.	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2393	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3800	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman.	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
BRINDISI	3542 550	Gen. Lee	29th July.
MIRZAPORE	3887 600	A. Parish	12th Aug.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	400	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

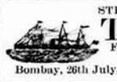
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th instant the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

STEAM TO BATAVIA.



THE S. S. SCOTSMAN will leave in about a week.

For passage or freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th July, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril..	2,300	300	24th Aug.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	7th Sept.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd..	2,700	400	8th Oct.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	22nd do.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril..	2,300	300	19th Nov.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd..	2,700	400	5th Jany.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	20th do.

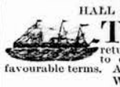
These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEVERAGES FOR CHOTA HAZRI DURING THE MONSOON.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Sante	per ½ lb. packet, Cash	Rs.	0-12
Surfin	„ „ „		1- 2
Vanille	„ „ „		1- 4

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION,
SEVERAL MILLION POUNDS.
Cocoas, Cocoatina, Cocoa Nibs, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100	Rs. 1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw do.	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw do.	1 12
DINDIGULS Cheroot shape, with straw do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50	1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. Geo. NORVILLE.

SATURDAY, 30th JULY.

The performance will begin at 9 precisely with Charming Comic Opera in one act.

AVANT LA NOCE.

Characters.

MARIE ..... Mdme. BERGER-DEPLACE.
HYACINTE ..... Mons. BERGER-DEPLACE.

SHORT MUSICAL INTERLUDE.

To conclude with Maddison Morton's Screaming Farce.

THE DOUBLE BEDDED-ROOM.

Characters.

Dulcimer Pipes (Mus. Bac. Oxon), Major Cowper.

A Synopsis of "Avant La Noce" will be contained in the Programmes, also the words of the Songs, Choruses, etc. No charge for Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance begin at 9 precisely.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 1st August, 1881.

TAPIDASS VURZDASS,
For self and Co., Liquidators.
Bombay, 29th July, 1881.

TO BE LET, the first floor of a BUNGALOW in Mazagon ; rent moderate. Another one BUNGALOW in Mazagon ; rent Rs. 90. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, one compartment of a two storied HOUSE, facing the sea-breeze, close to the Fort, suitable for Parsee or European family ; rent moderate. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadow Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FAZULBHOY VISRAM has been nominated by Mr. R. M. SAYANI and seconded by Mr. JOOMABHOY LALJI for election by the rate-payers as a Member of the Municipal Corporation for Ward No. 4 (Oomercarry and Dongri) at the election to be held at the Crawford Markets on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August next.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Comr.'s Office, Bombay, 29th July, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned and his son DAMODAR KHIMJEE for carrying on the business of selling cloth under the name and style of KHIMJEE DEWRAJ, was DISSOLVED on the 20th July last. The public is hereby warned not to deal with the said Damodar Khimjee in the name of the undersigned. The undersigned has commenced to trade on his own account from this day under the name and style of

KHIMJEE DEWRAJ.

30th July, 1881.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

In accordance with a Resolution passed at the last Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, a DISTRIBUTION at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, in respect of profits for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be paid to Shareholders on production of Share Certificates, on and after the 3rd August next.

M. C. R. DE QUADROS,
J. GORRUWOOD,
CHOONILAL NANCHUND,
Liquidators.
Fort, No. 27, Church Gate Street, 29th July, 1881.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS'S BREWERY.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 78 per hogshead.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 78 per hogshead.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 78 per hogshead.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 78 per hogshead.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs. 78 per hogshead.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 527 of 1879.

BALLAJEE JUGGONNATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in house No. 29, situate in Naron Dhroo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

JOSEY JAISHUNKER DAYARAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhendy Bazar Road in house No.——, outside the Fort of Bombay, and MOOLCHAND ITCHACHUND ANOOPCHUND by his guardian and next friend JAICOOVERBAI, and the said Jaicooverbai, the widow of Itchachund Anoopchund, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Mirza Oil-maker Lane, opposite to Vitulwady Lane, in house No.——, outside the Fort of Bombay, and who lately traded in partnership in Bombay with the said Josee Jayshunker Dayaram under the name, style, and firm of Jaishunker Dayaram and Company ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above suit on the ninth day of February, 1880, it was ordered that the defendants should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees eight hundred and forty-four, annas thirteen, and pies nine, for debt.

And Whereas by a notice to the Sheriff under section 272, dated the 1st day of March, 1880, the following moveable property was attached, namely :—3 Tin Boxes, 7 Bars of Silver (weighing about 289 tolas), 1 bundle of Silk and Cotton Thread, 2 Keys, 1 Silver Gilt Ring, 1 Silver Ring, 1 Nose Ring with 6 Pearls, 1 Pearl, 1 Bond in favour of defendant, 3 Small Cause Court Decrees in favour of defendant, 1 small piece of Silver (about half a tola), 1 Madras Rupee, 1 Copper Coin, 1 Surat piece, 1 bundle of Gold Wire, (about 8 tolas), 6 Reels of Gold Thread, 1 Reel of Silver Thread, 10 bundles of Silver Thread, 1 bundle of Gold Thread, 1 packet of Gold and Silver Thread (about 37 tolas), 4 bundles of Silver Thread, 4 bundles of Gold Thread, 1 coil of Gold Wire (about 4 tolas), 2 coils of Silver Wire, (about 101 tolas), 12 Reels with Gold and Silver Thread, a small quantity of Silver Gilt Lace in tin box, a small quantity of silver cuttings in tin box, 9 bundles of Silver Lace, 1 bundle of Gold Lace, 1 bundle of Gold Tape, 1 round Tin Box with Silver Thread, 7 bundles of Silver Lace, 17 bundles of Gold Lace, and 1 Cap with Gold Lace, towards the satisfaction of the said decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 18th day of August, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above Suit on the 15th day of July, 1881, will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Sheriffs' Office, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the moveable property aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1881.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BALAJEE JUGGONATH,
The Plaintiff in person.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.					Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of eighty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.					

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G.'S LINIMENT;

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE.
IN BOTTLES AT Rs. 1-8 EACH.

G.'S LINIMENT FOR MALABAR ITCH.

In this loathsome and contagious disease, many remedies have been tried without giving relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the case in which G.'s Liniment has been tried, one or two applications have proved at once a relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough specific. The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish :—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.

"(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAMPART ROW, AND KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS. ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and Good Colour	Rs. 8,	9-8,	10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men	„ 10-8,		12-8

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets in a large variety of Shapes.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

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THE BOMBAY LIVERY-STABLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
DIVIDED INTO 2,000 SHARES OF RS. 50 EACH.

AS the DIRECTORS of this Company are anxious to commence working without further delay, gentlemen who have signified their intention of applying for shares and have not already done so, are requested to send in their applications at once to the Manager of the National Bank of India, from whom forms of application and copies of the prospectus of the company can be obtained.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS.
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

Dark Cambric Costumes.	Long Sealskin Jackets.
Navy Serge.	Do. Astrakan do.
Thick Tweed.	Warm Ulsters.
Warm Home Spun do.	Rain Coats.
Guernsey quilted do.	Alpacca Cache Possiere.
Norfolk Travelling with extra Jacket.	Flemish Linen Dust Coats.
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel.	Dark Cambric Petticoats.
Warm Oxford Jackets.	Warm Petticoats.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, READY FOR WEAR.

Flannel in different colours.	Boots and Shoes.
Waterproof Sheeting.	Folding Deck Chairs.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.	Ladies Trunks.
Ladies' Undervests.	Travelling Boxes.
Tweed Hats.	Hat Boxes.
Terai Hats.	Soiled Linen Bags.
Fancy Deck Hats.	Leather Purses.
Sealskin Caps.	Air Pillows.
Alexandra Jackets.	Resais (Indian Quilts).
Shawls.	Rugs and Straps.
Scotch Mauds.	Silk Umbrellas.
Mufflers and Wrappers.	Parasols.
Blankets.	Tin Baths.
Bathing Gowns.	Nail Brushes.
Towels.	Tooth Brushes.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.	Hair Brushes in cases.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.	Combs and Powders.
White and coloured Handkerchiefs.	Perfumes.
Neckties and Fichus.	Soap Boxes.
Sponges.	Luggage Labels.
Toilet Requisites.	Fans.
Fitted Bags complete.	Work Boxes, &c., &c.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			Rs. 9-0	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	„ 12-0	do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 12-8	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10-8	per doz lb.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	„ 9-8	do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 10-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	„ 18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	„ 24-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	„ 45-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

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Procurable from

SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,

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STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUN.

And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal CHOLERA.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 750 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, to the Company's specification in squared logs to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay. The first 250 tons to be delivered in August, 250 tons more in September, and the remainder in October.

The specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rates per ton of 50 cubic-feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on THURSDAY, the 4th August, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 5 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN STEELL,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 29th July, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

3 frames brown sheathing felts.,
1 case velvet smoking caps.

A few lots of household furniture, such as drawing-room couches and chairs, centre ottoman, bedstead, cupboard, mahogany square piano, fire-proof iron safe, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding up-country.

AT 1 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

THE position of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows no material change, and although withdrawals yesterday to the extent of £500,000 are advised, rates of discount in the open market remain unaltered. Consols have recovered to 101, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Loan is ¼ lower at 103½, and French Rentes unchanged at 119½. Enfaced Rupee Paper Reuter calls nominal at 85½ for Fours, a decline of ¼, and at 92½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In General Produce Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed is firm at an advance of 2d. in Calcutta and 6d. in Bombay qualities; other Seeds and Wheat unaltered.

Piecegoods in Manchester continue firm, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed strong for Americans, firm for Surats; the day's sales being estimated at 14,000 bales. Spot quotations show a rise of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Uplands, G. F. Omra, Good Dhollera, Good Hingunghaut, G. F. Ginned Dharwar, and G. F. Compta; and Americans for future delivery are quoted ¼d per lb. higher. No New York message has come in up to the time of writing, but to all appearance, the improvement in values is due more to the usual anticipation of a squeeze for good Cotton in August and September than to anything respecting the New American Crop. If so, the rise, after all, is not likely to be more than temporary, as by November large supplies of New Americans will be available, not to mention a comparatively liberal supply of Surats which undoubtedly exists in the districts.

EXCHANGE:—Although Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 51½d., an advance of ¼d. per oz., we cannot learn from private sources that there is any real change in the market, certainly not in favour of higher rates, as may be inferred from sterling opening here this morning with a decidedly weak feeling at a decline of 1-16d. in Bank and 1-32d. in Private Paper. In the course of the day the former recovered 1-32d., but there is nevertheless no very strong feeling apparent at the close, the following being the latest quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand		Rs. 7 19-32d.	per rupee
Do.	telegraphic	Rs. 7 9-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	Rs. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	Rs. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	Rs. 7 27-32d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2·09½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1 16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER this morning opened steady at yesterday's closing rates, but after receipt of home advices the market became weaker again; and at the close there are sellers but no buyers at Rs. 104¾ for Fours and Rs. 113 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—As a general rule the market has been quiet, and in the case of Spinning and Weaving Companies values are mostly Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share lower. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 740. Colaba and Fort Press shares are Rs. 25 higher, Mofussil Co. Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 50 higher.

COTTON to-day has been very firm, and although prices are not quotably higher, sellers have been more difficult to deal with. Transactions to the extent of about 1,500 bales are reported for export, mainly in G. F. Omras at Rs. 160, and F. G. F. and Good Dholleras at Rs. 175 to Rs. 171 and Rs. 190, respectively.

FREIGHTS continue very steady, and yesterday and to-day a considerable amount of business has been done. Rates, however, are practically unchanged.

PIECEGOODS are steady, and with the stronger accounts from home, there has been rather more enquiry to arrive, but the difference betwixt first cost and values here is too great to admit of any large amount of business being done as yet.

COALS are quiet at unaltered values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	740xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	132
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¾	all	10¾ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5¼ do.	112
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	290

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Exporter, 1,309 tons, Captain F. S. Kezer, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kathleen, 1,041 tons, Captain J. Elders, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lizzie English, 1,108 tons, Captain A. Dobson, arrived in harbour yesterday from West Hartlepool (26th June), with a cargo of 1,800 tons coals, and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Brindisi, 2,261 tons, Captain George Lee, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mail, and general cargo of 847 chests opium and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Major and Mrs. Fanington two infants and female servant. For Calcutta.—Rev. J. Vaughan. For Galle.—2nd Lieut. H. J. Alston. For Melbourne.—Mr. W. Moloney. Mr. J. Walton, Mr. J. Leinch and Mr. P. Sinnot. For Shanghai.—Mr. M. S. Gubbay.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From
29	Lizzie English(s)..	Dobson	W. Hartlepool, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
29	Arabia(s)	Johnston	Kurrachee.
	Parkfield	Anderson	Liverpool.
	Kathleen (s)	Elders	Marseilles.
	Brindisi (s)	Lee	China.

The ship Exporter, Kezer, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Riga, to Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July ARRIVALS.

23 Shajehan (s) ..... Edge ..... Penang, July 11.
Majestic ..... Ellery ..... London, April 27.

DEPARTURE.

? 5.—Ship Chetah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

26 Cathay (s) .... Southampton.

July. DEPARTURES.

23 Tibre (s) .... Pondy. and Galle
26 Cathay (s) .... Calcutta.
John Allan .... Gopaulpore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 29.

FROM LONDON.

Riga (s)—61 cases oilmanstores, Allybhoy Sumsoodin; 30 drums varnish, Ebrahim Abdool Currim.
Coriolanus—105 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Brindisi (s)—8 cases aniline dye and 20 cases eau de cologne, Beli, Brandenburg & Co.
Branksome Hall,(s)—75 cases portwine, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Janet Court—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ancona (s)—10 cases beer, William Bell and Co; 75 cases claret and 1 cask wine, L. Singer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cosmo (s)—400 cwts wheat, and 200 ales wool, Moty Jetta; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lalladhur; 300 chests cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Algitha (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, 101 bales cotton, and 1,500 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund.
Branksome Hall (s)—383 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Duyall; 42 bales skins, Farnham and Co; 71 bales cotton, Vencehund Joytadass; 450 bales wool, Moty Jetta; 45 bales wool, Chimandass Madhowdass; 51 bales wool, Nathoo Lalljee; 1,400 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Stuart (s)—196 cwts coir yarn, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed; 54 cwts horns, Currimbhoy Dhurumsey; 20 bales hides and 85 cwts mother of pearl shells, Cumalli Shurriff Cassumbhoy; 20 bales hides Rahemonbhoy Russoolbhoy; 4 bales hides, Mahomed Hoosen Assanbhoy; 109 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, and 5 cases peacock feathers, Peerbhoy Dewjee.
Deccan (s)—6 packages quilts, Abdool Ruhman Jan Mahomed; 5 cwts ivory, Manishanker Hurrishunker.

FOR PORT SAID.

Khalif (s)—1,700 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Connimara—9,000 cwts linseed, and 765 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—16 bales silk, Meiffre Neveu and Co.
Ossian (s)—8,209 cwts wheat, Remington and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Mainilla (s)—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet (s)—100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cervin (s)—6,125 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura (s)—95 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi (s)—10 chests opium, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy; 96 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi (s)—22 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram; 37 chests opium, Abraham Ezra; 32 chests opium, Tarachund Gunishdas; 11½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 22 chests opium, 8 82 chests opium, 7 chests opium, Goolraz Singhani; 5 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlal; 215½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 28.

Wyer, Lieut., 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 28.

Mignon, Major, Staff, on duty to Poona.

JULY 29th.

Alston, 2nd Lieut., 9th Lancers, on leave, to Colombo.
Pemberton, Major, 24th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Nurpal.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 22.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Battalion West Lancashire Regiment.—Lieut. Bridges George Lewis to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Piercy, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief. Dated 6th April 1881.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. E. T. Paul, officiating W. O., 33rd N. I. to be officiating Squad. Officer, vice Judge, appointed to the 2nd Goorkhas.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut. F. F. Hilton, who was posted as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn. Norfolk Regt. (late 2-9th Foot), in G. O. C. C. 7th May 1881, page 250, is directed to proceed to South Africa to join his regiment the 2nd Battn. Royal West Kent Regt. (late 97th Foot).

Lieut. E. W. Dun, W. O. 34th N. I., is transferred in the same capacity to the 38th N. I., vice Hawkes, appointed to the Comst. Dept.

The undermentioned candidates passed the examination in Punjabi on the 11th July:—

Lieut. F. H. R. Drummond, Ben. S. C.; School Master R. Palmer, R. H. A.; and Pte. J. Mullins, 2nd Batn. North Lancashire Regt.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Gorackhpore Station Order, dated the 18th May, appointing Lieut. B. Duff, 9th N. I., to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Ostrehan relieved.

Amritsar Station order, dated the 9th July, appointing Capt. W. G. C. Halkett, 30th N. I., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Eyre, proceeded to rejoin regimental head-quarters, there being no other officer available.

2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment (late 2-8th Foot.)—Regtl. order, dated the 17th June, appointing Lieut. L. C. Dundas to be Actg. Qr.-mr. and Adjt. to the Wing stationed at Changa Manga.

1st Battalion Cumberland Regiment (late 34th Foot).—Regtl. order, dated the 23rd June, appointing 2nd Lieut. I. Eardley-Wilmot, to officiate as Interp., with effect from the 24th April, vice Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, appointed a probationer for the S. C.; there being no fully qualified officer available.

2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment (late 54th Foot).—Regtl. order, dated the 25th June, appointing Lieut. D. W. Hickmen, to be Actg. Pymr. and Qr.-mr. to the half battalion at Delhi, with effect from the 1st July, vice Kelsall, relieved.

2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (late 78th Foot.—Battn. order, dated the 3 th Dec., appointing Lieut. P. S. Harvey, officiating Instr. of Musketry with effect from the 14th idem, vice Lieut. W. de B. Hatton, appointed orderly officer to Bgdr. Genl. T. S. Browna, commanding 2nd Bgde., Southern Afghanistan Field Force.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated the 1st July, making the following appointments consequent on Major W. A. Lawrence having joined the regiment:—

Major W. A. Lawrence to officiate as Squad. Comdr., vice Newnham, officiating as 2nd in command.

Lieut. F. H. Probyn, Offg. Squad. Officer, to officiate as Squad. Comdr., vice Lawrence.

16th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 27th June, making the following appointments consequent on the departure on leave of Lieut. N. C. Perkins:—

Lieut. A. Montanaro, Wing Officer and Adjt., to continue to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his other duties; no other officer being available.

Lieut. A. D. Enriquez, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qr-mr., in addition to his other duties.

27th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 5th July, appointing Lieut. A. Wallace, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr.-mr., in addition to his other duties, vice Williams, Offg. as Wing Comdr.

32nd Pioneers—Regtl. order, dated the 30th June, appointing Capt E. C. S. Jackson, Wing Officer and officiating Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 21st idem, vice Trotter, vacated on proceeding on furlough, there being no other officer available.

2nd N. I.—Regimental order, dated the 2nd June, appointing Captn. H. Fitz G. Stevens, W. O. to officiate as Qr.-mr. with effect from the 24th March, 1881, vice Melvin, consequent on the return from transport duty of Capt. A. K. Abbott, there being no subaltern officer available.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon'ble THE CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

421—Payne and G.—Cassirao Baba Saheb Holkar and others vs Aban Sha Sabit Ali and another—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

425—Crangle, L. and H.—Motilal Sewlal vs. Aban Sha Sabit Ali and another—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

426—Ardesir and H. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs. C. A. Turner—R. M. Sayani.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

562-79—Shapurjee and T—Khema Bhaichund and others vs Jaitharam Savakram.

275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Isaack vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Essa.

For further direction.

432-76—In person (a pauper)—Jewan Padman vs Khaluckdina Khulfanbhoy—Ardeshir and H.

Long Causes.

28-79—Muljee and B—Mcmon Joosub Esmail and others vs. Memon Hussen Meya Rahimtoola and others—F. and D. L.—Macfarlane.

71-80—R. M. Sayani—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy vs. Ebrahim Alloo Tricamani and another.

233-80—Crawford and H.—The Municipal Corporation and Syed Emamoodin Refai and others—In person.

392-80—R. V. Hearn—The Secretary of State vs. Shaik Emam Shaik Mahomed—T. & R. M. H. Khan.

372-79—In person (a pauper)—Gungadhur Gunnesh vs Janardhun Moroba—Smith and F.

232-80—Shapurjee and T—Jairam Khooshaldass vs. Dhurrumchund Hurrockchund and another—Craigie, L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

141-80—Muljee and B.—Damodur Trimbuck Neney vs. Cassum Mahomed Durvesh and others—Tyabjee and D.

380-80—Hearn, C. and L.—Damjee Choghar vs Ranchordas Hunsraj and another—R. M. Sayani.

199-81—Venayekrao—H. B. Pinto vs R. De St. Quentin—Balkrishna and B.

573-79—M. H. Khan—Rahimbhoy Peerbhoy vs Memon Suliman Joosub.

179-80—Chalk and W.—Narayen Crushna Laud vs Jairamdass Govindass.

194-81—Chalk and W.—Poonsey Assoo and others vs the G. I. P. R. Co.—Settled.

196-81—Crawford and B.—Gopaldass Purshotumdass and others vs Chapsey Gopal and others—Smith and F.

206-81—Payne and G.—Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawala—M. H. Khan.

207-81—M. H. Khan—Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala—Payne and G.

For investigation under Sec. 108 of Act X. of 1877.

M. H. Khan—Ruttonchund Ghellachund vs. Choonovun and another.

In person—Soni Heerjee Ruttonjee vs. Soni Gowa Giza and another.

In person—Sonabai vs. Hurryshunker Bhaskerjee and others.

In person—Pembai vs. Sejoobai.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

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This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

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REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

LAST WEEK OF SALE.

HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!! HALF PRICE!!!

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY

HAVE decided to close their Bombay branch on SATURDAY, 30th July, and will dispose of their Celebrated Novelties and Useful Inventions at Half Price, regardless of Cost. Their Extraordinary

CELLULOID CEMENT,

Which has already commanded such an enormous sale, will be cleared at

"2 Bottles for 1 Rupee."

Intending Purchasers are advised to call early, as numerous orders are already to hand.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,

27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay,

(Next to *English Mail* office.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—July 23rd, at Amritsar, the wife of Mr. James Harriott Davis, S. P. and D. Railway, of a son.

OLIVER—July 15th, at Simla, the wife of J. P. Oliver, Postal Department, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—July 23rd, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. J. A. Robinson, Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

TROWARD—July 18th, at Murree, the wife of T. Troward, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BENNETT—DAVENPORT—July 9th, at Sahibgunge, Francis John Bennett, to Harriet Kathleen Davenport, daughter of the late Peter Davenport, of West London.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ANOTHER LADY VISITOR," "ANOTHER DISGUSTED," and "A FREQUENT VISITOR."—We do not propose to devote any further space to this subject.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881.

No doubt remains that Ayoub Khan has not only won the first move in the game in Southern Afghanistan, but that the whole province, with its capital of Kandahar, lies open to him. For we cannot admit the accuracy of our contemporary's comparison of the situation to that which followed on the battle of Maiwand. General Burrows was able to fall back upon a force so considerable in its own numbers, that his most bitter reflection must have been that its co-operation on the field of battle might have saved him from the sad necessity of having to fall back at all. It is different now. So far from there being no reason to conclude that because Ayoub's forces have gained this victory, the Amir cannot hold Kandahar against his enemy, the truth is that there is not, probably, at this moment a soul in Kandahar who has the slightest interest in attempting to hold Kandahar for the Amir. The troops whom Ayoub met and defeated on the anniversary of the battle of Maiwand, included every man who "could be spared" from the garrison at Kandahar, and the force who are now expected to play the part of General Primrose and his force consists of a "few regulars and police." There can be no doubt, we believe, that Ayoub again has the way clear before him to Kandahar, and we believe that it will be found this time that his path is not opposed by the walls of the citadel. There is no occasion to wait "until we learn whether the defeated troops rallied at Kandahar." There is no sign that they are attempting to do so. The Amir's Commander-in-Chief was not, when he disappeared from view, falling back on Kandahar at all. He fled in the direction of Kabul.

It should not escape notice that this was by far the best thing he could do. At Kandahar he would have met with no additional strength, but with a people who have never cordially given in their adherence to the Amir, and who, we may be certain, are disposed to give a warm and enthusiastic welcome to the only one of the rival candidates for power in Afghanistan who has never bartered his popularity for support of any kind from the national foe. On the road to Kabul he may fall in with reinforcements, who, if they do not follow the example he himself has set them, may enable him to retrieve the fortunes of the day. But if we are unable to concur with our contemporary in the forecast of the events to be expected in the immediate future in Southern Afghanistan, we do most heartily agree with the sentiment that the state of things would have been very different if there had been a British garrison in Kandahar at this moment. We should think it would. We should in that case have had to make our choice between the Amir and Ayoub, and we should have belied our nature if we had not chosen the wrong man. It is not only that we have a knack of making a weak selection at first. The fact is—and it has been illustrated again and again—that our support is effective only so long as it is given ungrudgingly and in full measure, and that as soon as we begin to draw to our own frontiers, as we needs always must, it becomes the greatest danger our *protégé* has to provide against. It is a significant fact that the regiment whose desertion lost Abdul Rahman the day was composed, not of men from the Kandahar districts, but of soldiers of Turkestan, men who followed the Amir's fortunes with enthusiasm so long as it was supposed that he was, with the help of the White Czar, swooping down on the invaders of their country. It has caused great surprise that Abdul Rahman has been content to remain in Kabul, while his Generals struck a blow for him at Kandahar. We hope it will not prove that he had good enough reason for not prematurely leaving a station from which a safe retreat to the north is at all times open to him.

If it were not for the uncomfortable feeling that but for us the land which is now given over to fratricidal war might at this moment have been at rest under the strong rule of Shere Ali, we might be content to congratulate ourselves that we watch the storm from the safe shelter of the shore. It is a matter of perfect indifference to us who is the ruler of Afghanistan. We will go further and say that now that we have abandoned the policy which would have converted the country into an appanage of British India, it is of more importance to us that Afghanistan should be united under a strong and independent Prince with whom we can treat, than that it should be split up into sections, all eagerly courting a Russian or an English alliance against each other. We have now no dishonest or sinister views in the direction of Afghanistan. We seek no ends there which might not equally commend themselves to a capable and patriotic ruler of the country. Let the Afghans decide for themselves who is to rule over them. It is their right and their custom; and we have happily learned the folly of interfering with them. We trust it will not escape notice that Ayoub Khan is now richer by five lakhs for the money which has been contributed out of the taxes of India for the support of his rival. And we may hope that no more payments of the kind will be made.

THE revision of Indian Army pensions is exciting so much interest not only in this Presidency, but in Bengal and Madras as well, that we do not apologize for again broaching the subject as we are led to do by the perusal of a pamphlet which appeared a year or two ago in Calcutta, and to which attention has been recently drawn by "Taxpayer," in an able and temperate letter in the columns of a Bengal contemporary. The pamphlet, entitled "A Memorandum on the Indian Army viewed as a Question of Finance," was a somewhat remarkable *brochure* offering a solution of the pension difficulty, which differs in many respects from all others which have from time to time appeared on this vexed question, and the principles advocated in it are said to be strongly supported by no less an authority than Colonel Chesney, the present Secretary to Government in the Military Department. We purpose, therefore, to examine its proposals, and to ascertain if they reconcile, as it is professed they do, the interests of the taxpayers, on whom the burden of payment falls, with those of the Indian military service, the deadlock in which it is a matter of justice and expediency alike to remove. The leading idea of the writer of the pamphlet is that officers can be induced to retire not only without an increase of present expense to the State, but with a positive and permanent saving to it—a saving which he estimates to be likely to amount in Bengal alone to 70 lakhs of rupees! The main features of his scheme are briefly these: first, that all pensions should be paid in rupees, thereby saving the State the loss by exchange; and second, that the following fixed rates of pensions be adopted, viz.:—

I—To all Indian officers retiring
(*a*) as captains (12 to 20 years' service), Rs. 1,788 per annum.
(*b*) as field officers (20 years' service and upwards), Rs. 4,980 per annum.

II—Special rates to all officers of the old Indian Army *having prospective claim to colonels' allowances* who retire
(*a*) as captains (12 to 20 years' service), Rs. 3,334 per annum.
(*b*) as majors (20 to 26 years' service), Rs. 4,980 per annum.
(*c*) as lieut.-colonels (26 to 38 years' service), Rs. 7,224 per annum.

The last-named pension to be open for one year only.

Such are briefly the proposals advocated in the pamphlet; and we have now to consider the calculations on which they are based and the probability of their acceptance by the Indian service. First, then, we may say that we fail to see any great advantage to be obtained by the payment of pensions in rupees instead of in pounds sterling. The officer who is hesitating whether or no he will accept an offered pension is not likely to be greatly tempted by the sound of a round sum in rupees; he will first calculate what it will bring him in in English money, for nineteen out of twenty officers who retire intend to seek their ease or their fortune either in England or the Colonies. He will then be at no loss to ascertain that at 1s. 8d. per rupee (the current official rate of exchange for home remittances) his annual income would amount under Rule II., if a captain to £278, if a major to £415, and if a lieutenant-colonel to £602. He would also probably reflect that ere long the rupee may not be worth more than eightoen pence, when the above pensions would be reduced to £250, £373, and £542 respectively. Every prudent man would take all this into account before making up his mind to leave the service; so that the loss by exchange must be allowed for in determining the amount in rupees offered for acceptance in the shape of pension.

Next, as to the calculations on which these proposals are based. The sums allotted for the several pensions are obtained by calculating the difference between the pay of the retiring senior officer, and that of the junior who would replace him in the service, and assigning the greater part of the sum so saved as retiring pension, the remainder being a direct gain to the State. For instance, a major retiring after 20 years' service is replaced by a lieutenant. Had the former served for his off-reckonings, viz., 6 years as major and 12 as lieutenant-colonel, he would have drawn during this period Rs. 1,65,168, whereas during the same period of 18 years the latter would have drawn (12 years as lieutenant and 6 as captain) only Rs. 59,328. The saving would therefore amount to Rs. 1,05,840 for the whole time, or at the rate of Rs. 5,880 annually for 18 years, leaving that amount available as pension, without any further cost to the taxpayer. But the actual pension proposed for a major is Rs. 4,980, so that by this scheme Rs. 900 per annum is gained by the State on the retirement of every major, even were he to retire immediately on attaining field rank. The lieutenant-colonel's pension is calculated in the same manner, but in this instance the full difference available is offered as a greater inducement to officers of this rank to retire.

Now, although we admit that the principle on which these propositions are based is economically sound, we do not hesitate to say that they are not sufficiently liberal to be acceptable to the services generally. It must be remembered that the officers whom it is wished to get rid of are the very ones who have at length attained, after years of small pay, to a position and salary which make it worth their while to run some risks in remaining on in the service; that, once a field officer, this rank and salary increase by rapid steps; and that a large proportion of these officers are married men with families to support. It is obvious, therefore, that nothing short of a really liberal offer will tempt such men to give up the good pay and brilliant prospects which they would forfeit by early retirement. Still, we think that the principles advocated in the pamphlet, viz., that pensions should be paid out of the difference saved by the substitution of junior for senior officers without extra expense to the State, could be reconciled with the grant of acceptable pensions to officers of service and standing, and we believe that this desideratum could fairly be attained by adopting, in the proposed scheme, the modifications suggested by "Taxpayer" in his recent letter on the subject. These are as follow. One scale of pension open to all Indian officers alike, whether of the old Indian Army, the General List, or from British regiments. The rates to be as under, viz.:—

(*a*) To captains (12 to 20 years' service), Rs. 3,334 per annum.
(*b*) To majors (20 to 26 years' service), Rs. 5,880 per annum.
(*c*) to lieut.-cols. (26 years' service and upwards), Rs. 7,224 per annum.

These terms would, we believe, be acceptable to the service at large, and would induce a large number of majors and of junior lieutenant-colonels to retire at once, provided it were authoritatively announced that the Colonels' Commutation Scheme would cease at the end of this year and would not again be renewed. It is idle, however, to suppose, as the writer of the pamphlet does, that "a large majority of those lieutenant-colonels who have 5 or 6 years to serve for their allowances would accept" this or any similar offer. We are on the contrary, convinced that very few, if any, would do so, seeing that all present lieutenant-colonels of that service would be entitled to an annuity of £1,124 within 5 or at most 6 years, during which interval they would be in receipt of large salaries. We are at one with the writer in thinking that in any case it is time that the Colonels' Commutation Scheme should be withdrawn altogether as a costly failure which has never answered the purpose for which it was instituted, but has only served as a powerful inducement to those officers to postpone retirement from year to year, the golden bait looming larger with each year's delay. On the whole then, and with the modifications we have indicated, it seems to us that the writer of the pamphlet under review has elaborated a scheme which deserves the serious consideration of the authorities, because, while it offers a scale of pensions likely to be acceptable to Indian field officers, who crowd the Army List and burden the finances of the country, it does so not only without extra expense to the State, but, if we may rely on the calculations given, at a large annual saving to the taxpayer.

FROM a prospectus which appeared lately in the *Pioneer* we learn that an attempt is being made to form an Anglo-Indian settlement in England as a refuge for retired military and civil officers. An estate of one hundred acres is to be bought, which will be divided into plots of ground three acres in extent. Each of these plots will be a compound surrounding a cottage with eight or ten rooms, and in the centre of the whole will be erected a recreation hall or gymkhana. In fact, the whole project amounts to the transplanting of an Indian hill station to England. Perhaps the originators of the scheme may have been inspired by Mr. Hughes' colony in Tenessee, although in most respects the two schemes are in their conditions diametrically opposed. The colony in America is intended as a working ground for the young and active, while the Anglo-Indian settlement is to provide rest and recreation for men who have finished their life's labour and intend to devote themselves for the future to their wives and families, from whom they will no longer be doomed to be parted by those long severances which are the worst evils of our exile. The site chosen for the settlement is some place not specified on the banks of the Wye, and it would be hard to choose out of the length and breadth of England a locality more richly endowed with picturesque scenery, historical and poetical associations, and convenience of position. Most of those who have not had the good fortune ever to visit that beautiful country have an ideal picture of it in their hearts, based on one of the sublimest of Wordsworth's poems, while those who have seen its beauties with their own eyes know that the reality surpassed all preconceived expectations. At the mouth of the river you can take a boat beneath the walls of the strong castle of Chepstow, which was built of such massive proportions soon after the Norman invasion that it lasts almost entire to the present day, and, after a row of a few miles under high wooded cliffs, arrive at Lintorn Abbey. The tide at Chepstow is said to be the strongest tide in England, and it is possible by timing one's departure well to go back and forwards between Chepstow and Lintorn with great speed attained at little or no expenditure of labour at the oar. The Abbey itself is situated in the middle of orchards close by the river, and through its lofty windows you can see the wooded bank opposite rising to a great height. Some years ago the construction of a railway marred the beauty of those cliffs in a way that would have driven Ruskin and his followers wild with indignation, but by this time no doubt the scars caused by the cutting have been nearly obliterated by the over-growth of new brushwood, and the railway, without spoiling the beauty of the scene, forms a useful connecting link with the surrounding world, thereby adding to its other more imaginative recommendations the utilitarian advantage of easy communication, and enabling the members of the new settlement to run over in about an hour's time to visit their friends at Malvern, Bath, Cheltenham, Weston-super-Mare, or Clifton. When Anglo-Indians return home they often complain of the coldness of their relations and old friends, which they contrast unfavourably with the warm and ready sympathy of their Indian life. To such it will be a boon to think that when they leave India they will not be forced to give up all the old associations in the midst of which they have spent the best of their life, and that they will be able to find in one of the loveliest of English valleys the counterpart of the old hill stations, the usages and society of which have from familiarity become so dear to them.

MR. GLADSTONE'S speech on the Anglo-Turkish Convention turns out to have been specially noteworthy for the direct attack made in it on Lord Salisbury, at a point which is certainly not that statesman's strongest. It is true that Mr. Gladstone, as the telegram informed us, "denounced" the convention. But he denounced it with a difference. The inherent absurdity of an arrangement which will force us, if we cannot get rid of it, to accept the inaccessible—for us—deserts of Asia Minor as the theatre of any future war with Russia happily remains as yet a thing to be laughed at only. But the months that have passed since Mr. Gladstone first styled the treaty an "insane convention" have more than established the reasonableness of the fears Mr. Gladstone then expressed as to the jealousy with which our action in taking Cyprus could not fail to be regarded by the other Continental Powers, and the invitation and spur to individual action it involved. When he spoke in Midlothian on this point, however, Mr. Gladstone was confronted with the fact that shortly after the Convention was declared to the world the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs had stated in the House of Commons, in reply to a question, that there was no ground whatever for the disquieting rumours that the tacit acquiescence of France in a Convention which she at first regarded with indignant surprise, had been bought by a pledge that she might imitate our example whenever she pleased, without fear of disturbance from us. Mr. Bourke was able to clear himself of the suspicion of having, on this matter, wilfully deceived the House of Commons; but, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out, it is now evident from the published despatches that at the moment he was speaking the bargain between M. Waddington and Lord Salisbury was already on record at both Foreign Offices. The use made of Mr. Bourke's ignorance—as of Sir Stafford Northcote's in a still more astounding case—will explain to any candid mind the distrust in which Lord Salisbury is held by a party he follows at present as often as leads, and may possibly have something to do with the slowness with which the subscriptions to Lord Beaconsfield's memorial are coming in. "The organ of Government," said Mr. Gladstone, "in the House of Commons was upon that important subject permitted, innocently, to misinform and mislead the House, and he was never corrected by those who possessed the knowledge, and who should have removed his error. The conversations between M. Waddington and Lord Salisbury were anterior to that date. The inquiry of this House proceeded in complete ignorance of these conversations, and the important matters that had taken place were unknown to him at the time, were kept back from him, and were kept back from Parliament, and kept back from the world, and we were allowed and taught to discuss the whole question of the Anglo-Turkish Convention and the Treaty of Berlin in total ignorance of what had taken place between England and France, and in fact under the pressure of the strongest assurance even from members of the Cabinet that no circumstances of uneasiness had arisen between those two great Powers in connection with that Convention. That is a state of facts totally unexampled in the history of foreign discussions in this House, and I trust, though we have had one case of its occurence, that it will never return in the annals either of the Foreign Office or of Parliament." The Marquis of Salisbury is probably under the impression that this kind of thing is Elizabethan. That may be so, though Mr. Froude would probably enter his *caveat* that it is so in the sense that it would have pleased Elizabeth herself better than the Ministers who made her reign illustrious in spite of her. But what is quite certain is that neither Queen nor people want it in the reign of Victoria.

WE were in error yesterday in stating that the Bank of Bengal was permitted to receive tenders for the Government loans, accompanied by cheques, without regard to their value. The Bank of Bengal has no privilege granted to it in this respect which is not given

TELEGRAMS.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT AT KAREZ-I-ATTA.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Details, as far as can be gathered, regarding the action on the 27th inst., are as follow :—Ayoub's force took up a position on rising ground at Karez-i-Atta, facing north ; the guns in front, and the cavalry on the left of the position : the Amir's force facing south, drawn up in column, with the guns in front, the cavalry on the right, and the baggage and treasure, &c., to the right rear of the infantry.

Ayoub sent his cavalry round the right flank of the Amir's force to attack the baggage. The Amir's cavalry engaged Ayoub's cavalry, when they got completely routed on the right flank and were to the right rear of the baggage.

In the meantime Ayoub's infantry had come into the plain in line, and his right was attacked and driven back by two of the Amir's regiments, but being reinforced he in his turn drove back these two regiments on to the guns.

The other two regiments in reserve do not appear to have been engaged ; and the repulse ended in a general flight.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

Later accounts of the action between the troops of the Amir and Ayoub Khan show that it was fought at Karez-i-Atta on the morning of the 27th July, the anniversary of Maiwand. Ayoub made a flank march from Band-i-Taimur, and the Amir's generals endeavoured to prevent him reaching Kandahar. The action began in the early morning and lasted till 11 a.m., when the Khanabad regiment, with the Ghilzai levies raised at Khelat-i-Ghilzai and the Kandahar sowars, passed over to Ayoub. This was the signal for the dispersion of the Amir's army.

Ayoub secured 18 guns, five lakhs of rupees, and the whole of the baggage. General Ghulam Haidar fled towards Kabul.

Shamsuddin Khan was still in Kandahar with a small personal escort on the afternoon of the 27th.

The Khanabad regiment was composed of Kabulees who had been stationed in Turkistan. They accompanied Abdul Rahman to Kabul last year, and it is difficult to understand their defection.

Colonel St. John has gone to Chaman to watch events. The Ramzan begins to-morrow (Friday), and some extraordinary outbreak of fanaticism in Southern Afghanistan is quite possible.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH FRONTIER FORCE.

The force at General Hume's command consists of 2,100 Europeans and 4,800 natives, but these are garrisoning Quetta, the Thull-Chotiali route, and as far west as Chaman, in all 25 posts.

STATE CEREMONIES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon will probably hold a drawing-room in Calcutta early in December.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Fergusson, barrister-at-law, has been appointed by the Bishop of Calcutta to be Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta.

THE RAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM.

The title of Maharaja has been conferred on the Raja of Vizianagram as a personal distinction.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Goodwood Cup was run for to-day with the following result :—

Madame Du Barry	1
Nottingham	2
Fernandez	3

THE TRANSVAAL.

Latest advices from the Transvaal state that the Dutch jury in the trial of the alleged murderers of Mr. Malcolm have returned a verdict of "not guilty."

MIDHAT PACHA AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 28.

The Council of the Ulemas having refused to confirm, and the majority of the Turkish Ministry urging commutation of, the sentence of death passed on Midhat Pacha's accomplices in the murder of Abdul Aziz, they, with Midhat Pacha, have been deported to Arabia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 28.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 28.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Compta, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been animated.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅛
4 „ Rupee Paper	85½ ⅛ nom
4½ „ do.	92½ ⅛ nom
3 „ Consols for account	101
6 „ French Rentes	119½
Bar Silver	51½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 9-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes	£14,100,000,	Inc.	£100,000
Bills Discounted	£20,100,000,	Dec.	£200,000
Bullion	£26,300,000,	Dec.	£300,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 45 per cent.

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Portugal and Italy.

Arrival—Bessie Morris.

Departure—Clan McLean.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, JULY 28.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 80·3 Farht.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

At 6 a.m.	79·7
„ 10 a.m.	80·0
„ 2 p.m.	82·3
„ 4 p.m.	82·5

THE captain of the steamer Lizzie English, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from West Hartlepool, reports that while coming down the Red Sea, in lat. 20-21 N., at 8 p.m., on the 18th July, a fireman who had been shipped at Port Said jumped overboard and was drowned.

THE sum realized by the performances at the Gaiety Theatre, Simla, on the 19th and 21st July, in aid of the Home for Soldiers' Children, amounted to about Rs. 1,300.

MISS ISIS POGSON, the eldest daughter of the Astronomer of Madras, has been appointed Superintendent of the Meteorological Department in that Presidency. She has for six years filled the post of Assistant Astronomer with great ability.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that the Shariff of Mecca has been in correspondence with the Nawab of Bahawalpur. A famous mollah of the holy city, named Muhammad Hassan, has visited the Nawab.

AT Quetta and in the Peshin Valley, the *Pioneer* notes, the people believe in Ayoub's ultimate success both at Kandahar and Kabul.

WE are sorry to hear that there have been four cases of cholera—all fatal—among the men of the detachment of the second battalion of the Liverpool Regiment quartered in the Fort at Lahore. The detachment, in consequence, marched into cholera camp on Sunday. No cases have as yet appeared among the Artillery in the Fort. The cholera in Meean Meer having died out, the artillery and part of the second battalion of the Liverpool Regiment (late the 8th The King's) have returned into cantonments. The remainder of the reigiment—the Fort detachment excepted—is expected back from Chunga Munga in the course of the week.

ACCORDING to the *Civil and Military Gazette's* last advices from Kabul, the Amir, about a month since, invited military levies from Afghan Turkistan and Badakshan. On the 8th of July a party of Turkistanis, to the number of about eleven hundred men, headed by Mir Murad Khan and other chiefs, arrived at Kabul. A second force, of about the same strength, was expected to arrive shortly after.

A SIRDAR named Shamsuddin—not the commander of that name, who has now his hands more than full in the Kandahar territory—has fallen into the Amir's clutches. The Lahore paper remarks :—"There is no hope for him—if, indeed, he has not already suffered the barbarous and cruel death to which so many who have aroused the Amir's suspicions have been victims. Shamsuddin is said to have been detected in treasonable correspondence with Ayoub. It is not absolutely stated that he was guilty ; anyhow, he was seized by Gulam Haidar Khan, and sent off in chains to Kabul. The Amir having subjected him to the vilest indignities, made him over to the Kabul Kotwal's tender mercies."

IN a map of the country to the north-east of Persia lately issued by the Russian Government, Merv and the surrounding districts are included within the Russian boundary.

THE late rumours that orders had been issued directing a brigade to be prepared for an advance on some destination unknown, apparently into Afghanistan, seem to have had their origin in connexion with certain proceedings of the Commissariat authorities. As long ago as May 7 the *Englishman* announced that among the proposals before the Government of India for the reorganisation of the Transport Department was one to equip with full regimental transport certain regiments and batteries to form a brigade of all arms ready for immediate service. The brigade was to be composed of the 100th Foot, the 14th Sikhs, the 11th Bengal Lancers, now at Ambala, the 21st P. N. I., at Talaguj, C-4 R. A., at Meean Meer, M-3 R. A., at Meerut, and the first company of Sappers and Miners, at Rurki. The arrangement contemplated has been delayed owing to the Waziri expedition, but orders have just been issued to have it carried out : hence the source of these rumours.

CHOLERA has now quite died out in the Delhi district. There were upwards of 160 deaths from the commencement to the end of the outbreak, being an average of about two fatal cases per day.

THE Rawulpindi correspondent of the Lahore paper mentions that Colonel G. N. Channer has arrived there and taken over command of the 32nd Pioneers from Major Hodgson, who has been ordered to Calcutta to help the Commissariat Department in winding up the Kuram transport accounts. The 32nd Pioneers are unfortunate in their constant change of senior officers.

THE troubles in Jeypore seem to show no signs of diminution. The *Indian Daily News* hears of very serious accusations against several prominent members of the Native Administration, and it is even beginning to be whispered that a commission of enquiry may be constituted to ascertain whether those accusations are well founded or not. It is further reported that a Bengali who has long held a prominent place in what was called the Council of the State has been either dismissed, or compelled to resign his place in the Jeypore service.

COLONEL BANNERMAN, the present Political Agent, Jeypore, is said to be taking an inventory of the cash and jewels in the Kupurdwara, or the Toshakhana of the Jeypore State. Upon which proceeding the *Indian Mirror* remarks :—"This step, we understand, has proved highly distasteful to the people of Jeypore, and has created quite a sensation in that city. It is hardly necessary to say that Native Princes jealously guard against such interference on the part of Political Agents with the internal economy of their private exchequers ; and it is no wonder, therefore, that Colonel Bannerman's unadvised action should have given offence to the Maharaja, the Maharanis, Regent, and all the Thakoores and nobility of the State who are blood relations of the Maharaja. It was no doubt necessary to take an inventory of the jewels after the death of his late Highness ; but the work should have been done through those *Bhye Bettas* of the State who are associated with the Council, and headed by the Maharaja himself, who we believe is now no longer a minor. . . .It is for the credit of Government itself, and for the sake of its own trusted Agents at Native Courts, that we strongly deprecate the course that has been so imprudently followed in Jeypore. We know Colonel Bannerman to be a conscientious and impartial officer ; but he should himself have seen that he was incurring too grave a responsibility, even if, as is probable, he was acting under the orders of the Supreme Government's Agent. We know the feeling in Native States, and can well believe that Colonel Bannerman's proceedings have been extremely distasteful alike to the Maharanis, Regent, Thakores, nobles, and people of Jeypore. The jealousy of such pragmatical measures is most intense, in the States of Rajputana more particularly. May we be permitted to enquire why the present Maharaja, who, we hear, has already attained his majority, is not allowed to occupy the *gaddi* ? The present matter calls for the serious and immediate attention of Lord Ripon's Government."

THE Government has ordered the assembly of a special committee at Meerut, on the 15th October next, to report on the whole question of forage supply for the mounted branches of the service in the Bengal Presidency. The committee will consist of a civilian, a Commissariat officer, a British Cavalry officer, a Bengal Cavalry officer, and an officer of the Royal Horse Artillery. In this connection a contemporary remarks :—"The wretched grass-cutter, wandering about the wilderness in search of grass, has indeed much to endure. He is beaten by villagers upon whose land he trespasses ; he is fined and imprisoned by a civil court if he resists ; and finally, he is flogged and fined by his commanding officer if he brings in short weight or bad grass. Himself and his pony starve on bad pay in times of scarcity ; while the existing *rakhs*, or grass preserves, are so far from cantonments that his work is made very hard. There is no irrigation on the *rakhs*, and the grass therefore rapidly deteriorates. All these drawbacks have long been known to officers connected with Cavalry and Artillery, and have often been pointed out ; but it is only now that the Government have consented to an enquiry."

THE *Madras Mail* learns from England that the Right Hon'ble M. E. Grant-Duff has definitely offered Captain Awdry, R. E., the appointment of Private Secretary, and that that officer has accepted it. Mr. and Mrs. Grant-Duff, and several members of their family, accompanied by Captain Awdry, will leave Venice, by the mail-steamer of the 21st October, for Bombay. "Mr. Grant-Duff had not selected a Military Secretary or Aides-de-Camp, when the mail of the 9th instant left England ; but it was believed that he had his eye on two or three officers of experience and popularity in Madras."

A RECENT proposal by General Harding does not meet with the approval of the *Pioneer*. That paper writes :—"The Bombay Commander-in-Chief, finding time hanging rather heavily on his hands, is employing his stored-up energy in doing a little tailoring. The last new thing suggested by him in the matter of fancy dress for the native army of the period is an ornament or badge for the turban, of the kind some of the more distinguished among us, subalterns especially, delight to place on the *topis* of their domestic servants. The settlement of this important matter will cause much expenditure of stationery and stamps, and may possibly become a Government question. Already it has reached the Commander-in-Chief in India, who has issued circulars requiring the opinions of all commanding and general officers. The proposition from duck-land is that an order shall go forth requiring all native soldiers to wear a regimental badge in their turbans, in uniform and in plain clothes. When giving their opinions, some such considerations as the following may occur to comanding officers. When the sepoy's mufti consists of a *dhotee* how is the badge to be worn ? As turbans are usually folded on the head, and not before they are put on, will looking-glasses be provided to enable the badges to be fixed properly and uniformly ? Who is to pay for the badges ? Will the Bombay Commander-in-Chief supply them *gratis* ? If when a sepoy is wearing his badge in mufti, on his *pugree* or *dhotee*, as the case may be, and his sweetheart takes a fancy to it to pin her *choulder*, will the sepoy be liable to pains and penalties if he gives it to her ? Does not the sepoy look quite lovely enough without the badge ? Reforms frequently begin at the wrong end, and so it is here. If the Bombay Commander-in-Chief would direct some of his superfluous energy and talents to the important question of boots and shoes for the sepoy, some good might come of it, whilst nothing can come of this badge business unless it be a bad pun." The *Pioneer* is no doubt very facetious ; but it seems to us the old jealousy of any suggestion emanating from Bombay has prompted our contemporary to labour hard to make a mountain out of a very small molehill. May not "the Bombay Commander-in-Chief" direct his attention to the matter of boots and shoes, in addition to the badge ? We do not think there is much danger of the badge question absorbing all General Hardinge's "superfluous energy and talents," to the exclusion of matters more intimately effecting the well-being and efficiency of the troops under his command.

AN English paper says that a gentleman interested in the question of cheap meat has recently tried a remarkable experiment, showing what may be done in the way of preserving fresh meat for sea transit. He purchased a leg of mutton, paid its passage money out to Bombay and home again in one of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers, and placing it in charge of the stewards with instructions for keeping it in the ice-room, calmly and trustfully awaited the result. It is such as fully justifies his faith and enterprise. The mutton arrived last week at Southampton, was brought up to London by train, was found to be quite fresh, and on being cooked, turned out deliciously tender. "A little lacking in flavour," it is admittted : but what can you expect from a leg of mutton that has been to Bombay and back in a temperature of 28° ?

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	44 25	45 41	41 10	45 11
28 Thursday	0 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
29 Friday	0 7	0 70	0 70	0 61
Total	44 33	46 11	41 80	45 72
July 29, 1880 ..	39 68	41 81	35 15	29 5

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th July, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·745
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW,SW,WSW,SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	388
Fall of Rain"	0·08
Total fall during month	28·61
„ „ year	44·33
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	0.39

" From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(29th July, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns—received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·598	81·0		WSW	21	0.01
Surat	·790	81·6		W	20	0·13
Bombay	·833	80·0		WSW	17	0·10
Ratnagiri ...	·892	83·8		W modt.	..	0·27
Karwar	·913	82·1		W modt.	..	0·30
Mangalore...	·940	81·9		calm.	3	0·01
Calicut	·956	81·6		W	5	0·00
Cochin	·961	83·5		NW	2	0·00
Masulipatam.	·845	86·0		SW	..	0·00
Madras	·893	86·0		SW	8	0·00
Negapatam ..	·866	86·5		SW	8	0·00

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway :—

DIVISION No. 2.

Dates.	Broach.		Baroda.		Mehmadabad.		Ahmedabad.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Previously reported.	22	73	23	84	21	43	20	8
July 20	0	5	0	93	0	77	0	70
do. 21	0	30	0	63	0	31	1	6
do. 22	0	15	0	1	0	0	0	29
do. 23	0	25	0	21	0	33	0	9
do. 24	0	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23	83	25	70	23	81	22	22

Dates.	Viramgam.		Wadhwan.		Kharaghora.	
	Ins.	Cents.	Ins.	Cents.	Ins.	Cents.
Previously reported.	15	55	9	58	13	98
July 15	0	50	0	5	..	..
do. 16	0	35	..	..	0	5
do. 17	0	20	0	12	0	5
do. 18	..	..	..	..	0	15
do. 19	..	..	..	..	0	2
Total	17	80	9	75	14	28

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket, 1-45 p. m.

Foot-ball, Fort vs. Scottish Schools, 5-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Avant La Noce, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Lizzie English (s), from West Hartlepool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Arabia (s), to Kurrachee ; Parkfield, Liverpool ; Kathleen (s), Marseilles ; Brindisi (s), China.

FOOT-BALL.—The return match between the Fort *vs.* Scottish Schools will be played this evening at 5-30, weather permitting.

GOA.—The late high tides have caused much damage at Goa by washing away side walls of rivers in the provinces of Bardez and Ilhos.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Ebrahim Ramzan, a lad about ten years of age, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing 5 annas from Mahomed Ahmed. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

THEFT AT COWASJEE PATEL-STREET.—Mrs. Cursetjee Dady, residing in Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, reported to the police the theft of sundry silver utensils, of the collective value of Rs. 81, on Wednesday night last, from her premises. Two *hamals* in her service have been arrested on suspicion.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—*A Bombay Government Gazette* issued yesterday afternoon notifies that Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram has been nominated and seconded as candidate for election by ratepayers as a member of the Municipal Corporation for ward No. 4 (Umarkhadi and Dongri) at the election to be held on the 3rd August, 1881.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 23rd July, was 49 feet and 9 tenths ; in the corresponding week of last year it was 52 feet and 2 tenths The rainfall up to date was 29 inches 46 cents ; in the corresponding week of last year it was 36 inches 42 cents.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—A cart-driver named Hurry lall Bugwan had his right leg fractured on Thursday last, at Colaba, by his cart suddenly capsizing and a bale of piece-goods from it falling on his leg.—Sawantdass Ramathmall, a Hindo lad, aged 9 years, while passing along Shaik Abdool Rahmon's-street was knocked down by a tramway-car, and sustained a fracture of the right thigh and other severe wounds.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Cassum Alloo, described as a tramway conductor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a watch, valued at Rs. 34, the property of Manuel Fernandez, also a conductor in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company. The complainant on the 27th instant entrusted the prisoner with the key of his room, which was in the same *chawl*, at Cammateepoora, in which the prisoner lived, in order that the key might be given to the complainant's wife. The complainant on the following day missed the watch in question. On the matter being reported to the police, the prisoner was arrested on suspicion, and subsequently the watch was found in his possession. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th July, was 467, being 18 less than in the previous week, 108 more than the week ending 27th July, 1880, and 21 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 296 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 35·26. There were 103 deaths from remittent fever, being 5 less than the previous week and 4 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 68, 24, and 9, respectively, as compared with 18, 11, and 19 last year. There were 16 deaths from cholera last week, as compared with 21 in the week previous. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return :—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable.

THE POONA TAXES.

THE following is the reply of Government to the memorial of the inhabitants of Poona on the subject of the Municipal taxes :—

Military Department, Bombay Castle, 19th July, 1881.

To Adurjee Dorabjee Ginswalla, Esq., Poona.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 8th ultimo, submitting for the consideration of Government a memorial signed by the landlords and the residents of the Cantonment of Poona, which was unanimously adopted at a general public meeting lately held in connection with the introduction of several taxes in the Poona Cantonment, and of which meeting you were chairman.

2. In reply, I am directed to state, for the information of the memorialists, that His Excellency the Governor in Council having carefully considered the various points brought under notice, does not see sufficient grounds for making any alteration in the scheme of taxation already made law, and which must have a trial for one year ; at the end of which time Government will receive a report of its working from the authorities concerned, and will consider whether any alterations are called for.

3. Adverting, however, to the 14th paragraph of the memorial, I am desired to add that Government have been pleased in the meantime to approve of four non-official gentlemen, viz., one Christian, one Hindoo, one Mahomedan, and one Parsee, being admitted as members of the Cantonment Committee under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—I have, &c.,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

DIVINE SERVICE.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the ship Memnon to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m., in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 1-30 p.m., and at Prince's Dock on board the s.s. Branksome Hall at 6-30 p. m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Khalif, in the Prince's Dock to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others, are cordially invited.

The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 31.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 314 : On this day. Hymn 163 : Three in one.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 193 : Jesu, Lover of my Soul. Hymn 183 : When wounded sore. Hymn 31 : Saviour, again to the dear Name.

The offertory for Church expenses and poor relief.

WEEK-DAY.—Thursday, 6-30 p.m.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 31.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 6 and 251.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Anthem : But the Lord is mindful of his Own. Hymns 165 and 333.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

8 p.m.—Litany and Sermon. Subject : "Sermon on the Mount" (continued.)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

7-30 a.m. Holy Communion.

Daily Prayers in the morning at 7 a.m. ; in the evening at ½ to 7.

BISHOP'S CHAPEL, MALABAR HILL.

Holy Communion every Sunday at 7-30 a.m.

POONA HUNT RACES.

YESTERDAY (July 28) was the first day of the races, and great speculation and excitement prevailed at the lotteries held the previous evening at the Gymkana Shed. For the first race there were six declarations, Mr. Garnett's Chicot being most fancied and held in highest favour, selling for Rs. 82, Sir Keneth being next in demand, sold for Rs. 72, while Syeed and Rejected fetched Rs. 50 each. In the Pony race, Lucifer induced the exorbitant figure—comparatively speaking—of Rs. 118, while Express and Judy, the next two in demand, fetched Rs. 42 each. For the Hog Hunter's purse, four nominations were declared, Mr. Whiting's Outcast with Captain French up being most in demand and selling for Rs. 130. Mr. Garnett's Storm Wave was fancied next, inducing a bid of Rs. 72, while Tramp fetched Rs. 52. The occasion was very well attended indeed, the fashionable section of society coming out strong and the ground being graced by several ladies on horse back and in conveyances. Lady Fergusson seemed to take great interest in the sports. Two unfortunate accidents occurred in the course of the evening, Dr. Stewart's Sir Kenneth coming to grief in the first race and bringing his rider heavily down with him, and Mr. Melton's Tramp meeting the same fate, with his owner up, in the third race. Both gentlemen appeared to be severly shaken, particularly Dr. Stewart, who could not pick himself up but had to be picked up by others. Our apprehensions, however, were allayed on his account when we saw him coached along and in the excellent hands of our popular Surgeon-Major, Dr. Boustead. As for Mr. Melton, he was close on the quarters of the first horse when, unfortunately, he rode through a pool of stagnant water and which caused his horse to slip and come down a cropper, right on the leg of his rider. Both horse and rider lay motionless for some little time, when some soldiers of Mr. Mills's 2.15 ran to the rescue. Beyond his nothing disgreeable occurred, and everything went off as well as could be expected.

THE DECCAN CUP.—About 1½ miles, for all Arabs. Rs. 400.

Aga Moochool Shah's, b a h Syeed, 11st. 0lbs. Mr. Conran 1
Mr. Gilmott's, b a h Chicot, 11st. 0lbs. Owner 2
Mr. Minchin's, c a g John Brown, 10st. 11lbs. Owner 3
Capt. Alexander's, bl a g Black Jack, 10st. 7lbs. Owner .. 0
Capt. Hayward's, bl m Rejected, 11st. 7lbs. Owner 0
Dr. Stewart's, c a h Sir Kenneth, 11st. 10lbs. Owner Fell

Gamely won by Syeed, who was gamely ridden by Mr. Conran ; Chicot an indifferent second and John Brown a bad third.

THE PONY RACE.—About 1 mile, for all ponies. Rs. 200.

Mr. Kuper's, c c b p Lucifer, 11st. 13lbs. Owner 1
Capt. French's, b c b m Judy, 11st. 7lbs. Owner 2
Dr. Boustead's, c b p Express, 11st. 3lbs. Mr. Garnett 3
Dr. Stewart's, c c b p Yellow Jack, 10st. 13lbs. Owner 0
Dr. Quill's, c c b p Milk Punch, 10st. 12lbs. Owner 0

A good race, which resulted in a victory for Mr. Kuper's Lucifer with Judy a close second.

THE HOG HUNTER'S PURSE.—About 3 miles, for all English, Colonial and C. B. horses. Rs. 500.

Mr. Whiting's, c c b h Outcast, 11 0 Capt. French 1
Mr. Garnett's, b w g Storm Wave, 12 10 Owner 2
Mr. C's, b w g Siankes, 12 4 Owner 3
Mr. Melton's, b w g Tramp 12 4 Owner Fell 0

Won by Outcast, cleverly ridden by Captain French with Storm Wave close up, and but for Tramp having fallen, he would have given the others a little trouble. This ended the first day's programme of our annual Hog Hunting races.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles SARGENT.)

THE LATE MR. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY'S CHARITIES.

KHURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA AND OTHERS *vs.* L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC AND OTHERS.

MR. STARLING and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Fox and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the first defendant, the Administrator-General. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bocwey, for the trustee defendants.

Mr. Starling, in continuing his reply on behalf of the plaintiff, cited several English cases in support of the arguments he urged yesterday in favour of the trust deeds of Merwanjee Panday regarding the Sanatarium and Dhurmsala being set aside. He next referred at some length to the Love-lane property, and finally to the repairs fund.

Mr. Inverarity cited, with the court's permission, a few more English cases which he had omitted to cite before.

The hearing of the case was confined to two of the issues raised, namely, as to the acquiescence of the principal plaintiff in the important charities created by Merwanjee Panday, and as to the suit being time-barred ; and concluded to-day, being the fourteenth day.

His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

A REFERENCE FROM THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE VS. MULJEE CANJEE.

THE learned Chief Justice, in giving judgment in this case some days ago on a reference from the Small Causes Court, said.—This is a reference from Mr. Spencer, one of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, in a suit brought in that Court under section 91 of Act IX of 1850, whereby the plaintiff sought to eject the defendant from the second storey and another portion of a house in Hanuman Gully in this island.

The defendant was originally the owner of the whole house and of considerable other immoveable property, and, being so, mortgaged the same by deed of the 8*th of October*, 1866, to a fellow casteman (as has been admitted at the Bar), one Nensey Hunsraj, from whom he received repeated loans with interest. Under a power of sale contained in the mortgage-deed, Nensey Hunsraj, on the ground that default had been made in payment of the money purported to be secured by the mortgage, sold by public auction the mortgaged premises, and by public auction, at which the plaintiff, being the highest bidder, became the purchaser, and the mortgaged premises were conveyed to him by Nensey Hunsraj under date the 16*th August*, 1870. The price was Rs. 65,000 as stated in the conveyance. It is admitted that the mortgage and conveyance were registered. It is also admitted that on the 28th of April, 1873, the defendant executed and gave to the plaintiff a Gujarati writing on a stamp of Re. 1-8, whereby he acknowledged himself tenant to the plaintiff, at Rs. 25 *per mensem*, of the second storey and loft, the subject of the present suit. That instrument, it is admitted, was not registered. The learned Judge admitted that, notwithstanding the Gujarati agreement just mentioned, it is admitted that the defendant has not paid any rent to the plaintiff. No evidence in explanation of this fact was given on behalf of the plaintiff. It was contended that the reason for such non-payment was the relationship between the plaintiff and defendant and the needy circumstances of the latter. The relationship was, at the Bar here, stated to be that the defendant is nephew of the plaintiff. The occupants of the part of the house, other than those occupied by the defendant, pay rent to the plaintiff ; but this, it was stated on behalf of the defendant, was merely in furtherance of the general scheme, the existence of which the defendant relied on as his defence, and was refused permission to prove.

The defendant alleged, and sought permission in the Court of Small Causes to prove, that the mortgage of 1866, the sale and conveyance of 1870, and the Gujarati writing of 1873 were merely colourable transactions entered into for the purpose of securing the property, the subject thereof, from expected claims against the defendant, who had been a promoter of one of the financial associations in Bombay in 1864, and in that capacity had become liable to pay a large sum of money in respect of calls on shares held by him ; that this scheme was devised by the plaintiff ; that Nensey Hunsraj, the ostensible mortgagee and vendee, was merely the nominee of the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff was no more than a trustee of the property for the defendant. Under these circumstances it was contended for the defendant that there was a *bona fide* question as to the title which excluded the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes under section 9 of Act IX of 1850. For the plaintiff it was contended that—1. The defendant could not be permitted to deny the plaintiff's title. 2. That the defendant was, by the mortgage of 1866 and the Gujarati writing of 1870, estopped from making his proposed defence. 3. That the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes was only ousted when there was a question of title which could legally be raised, and that there was no question of title which could legally be raised in the case. The learned Judge was of opinion "that there was no question of title involved in this case so far as his Court was concerned, and he declined to receive the evidence tendered." He "held that the memorial, I am desired to add that Government have been pleased in the meantime to approve of four non-official gentlemen, viz., one Christian, one Hindoo, one Mahomedan, and one Parsee, being admitted as members of the Cantonment Committee under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—I have, &c.,

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

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the parishes of SS. Peter Paul, Hammersmith, and Fulham), which until 1871 was not regarded as a distinct district, but was included in Kensington, has increased for the ten years of 48,770, or nearly 74 per cent.

Putting the Metropolis out of the question, Liverpool is the largest town in England, and has a population of over 550,000, or an increase in ten years of nearly 60,000. Of the other Municipal Boroughs, Birmingham has over 400,000 inhabitants, or an increase almost equal to that of Liverpool. Two Municipalities overstep the 300,000—viz, Manchester and Leeds—though their development has been very unequal, Manchester having fallen off nearly 10,000, while Leeds has gained some 50,000. Again, with a population of over 20,000 there are two municipal boroughs, Sheffield and Bristol, with an aggregate increase of about 70,000. Of the remaining Boroughs given in the Report of the 1871 Census as numbering over 100,000 inhabitants—viz., Portsmouth, Salford, Bradford, Hull, Newcastle, and Oldham—all have increased considerably, with the exception of that last-named, and Salford stands pre-eminent with an addition of about 50,000. To this list must now be added the Municipal Boroughs of Sunderland, Brighton, and Nottingham, the last with the enormous increase of over 10,000, or 115 per cent. on the population recorded in 1871. This, however, is to a great extent accounted for by an extension of the borough boundaries.

Though we see that only three Municipal Boroughs have been added to the twelve of which we are accustomed to hear as the largest towns in England, yet the Parliamentary Boroughs of a similar status, that is, numbering over 100,000 inhabitants, whose number was 16 in 1871, have now five new fellows. And in this matter of Municipal and Parliamentary Boroughs there is a marked and peculiar difference. For instance, while the Municipal Boroughs of Manchester and Oldham have decreased more than 9,500 and 1,500 respectively, the corresponding Parliamentary Boroughs gain somewhat over 14,000 and 39,000. Again, Wolverhampton, which lacks some 14,000 of its qualification as one of the largest towns, as a Parliamentary Borough stands ninth on the list with a population of 194,383. This fact evidently points to the immense wealth of such towns, whose well to-do merchants and others reside, almost as a body, in the suburbs. Brighton might also be quoted as an interesting case of this kind, if it were not that in this instance a considerable district has been added to the Borough since 1871.—*Standard.*

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,

25, Castle Street, Liverpool, England.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co., 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V. Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possibly risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases Only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalie, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; R. Scott, Thompson & Co. BOMBAY—D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co. LAHORE—E. Gillon & Co. E.; Plomer & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS
FOR
BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT
received by every mail-steamer.
Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
" " 3-8 " pts. } cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
HOGSHEADS ..... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS ..... " 30
Special rates for regular customers.
LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.
NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. LYON & Co.:—
FROM MESSRS. BARTON & Co., LONDON.

	1 Dozen Quarts.	1 Dozen Pints.
Champagne Extra quality Pol Roger and Cie "B" brand		
" "Extra dry"	Rs. 48	26
" "Dry"	" 48	..
" "Extra dry" Imperial Pints		38½
Moselle (Sparkling)	" 40	..
Sherry Pale dry)	" 27	..
Madeira	" 27	..
Claret Chateau Leoville	" 25	..
Do. Citran	" 20	..
Do. St. Estephe	" 12	..
Brandy	36	..

FROM MESSRS. GEORGE GOULET & Co., REIMS.

Champagne, Extra dry (Pints in 2 doz. Cases)	45	24
Hogsheads	78	
Kilderkins	" 30	

The undersigned are Sole Agents for the above shippers. Special terms to wholesale buyers.
LYON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche ..	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	" 60 0
Sparkling Moselle	" 28 0	" 30 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Steinwein	" 22 0	..
Hochheimer	" 25 12	..
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..

*BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy ..	" 22 0	
Do. do. **2 stars	" 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy ***3 stars ..	" 32 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lalitte	" 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau d'Uzan	" 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	(1 doz. qts.)	Rs.	5 4
Do. do. do.	(1 doz. pints.)	"	3 4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE ..	(1 doz. qts.)	"	6 0
EXPORT STOUT	(1 doz. qts.)	"	5 8
Do. do. do.	(1 doz. pints)	"	3 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants ..	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	" 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
11 years old. 5 years old.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Odd Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist.
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—
MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Calcutta.
G. F KELLNER & Co., Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ..	..	..	.. Rs. 25
" hunting	"	..	.. " 30
" half-hunting	"	..	.. " 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable timekeeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ..	..	..	Rs. 40
" hunting	"	..	" 45
" half hunting	"	..	" 50
" open crystal face case, extra fine			" 50
" hunting case	"	..	" 60
" half hunting case	..	..	" 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates:—

In white metal cases	..	..	.. Rs. 60
" silver	"	..	.. " 70
" gold	"	..	.. " 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices:—

In Silver open face cases	..	..	Rs. 40
" " Hunting	"	..	" 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases ..	..	..	.. Rs. 25
" hunting	"	..	.. " 26
" half hunting	"	..	.. " 27

FAVRE LEUBA & CO. FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. Per doz. qts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per doz. qts.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
31 8	Chateau Lafite or (After-Dinner)	36 0
36 12	" Rauzan " (Wines)	39 0
23 12	" Palmer "	27 0
23 0	" La Rose " (Dinner)	24 0
21 0	St. Julien " (Wines)	23 0
17 4	Cantenac "	18 0
15 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8
13 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0
15 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8
9 4	PETITT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8
24 0	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0
19 4	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0
15 8	Graves	16 0

	BURGUNDY.	
33 0	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8
26 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0
22 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8
19 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0
26 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0
17 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8
19 4	Vermouth	20 0

	CHAMPAGNE.	
55 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0
54 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0
33 0	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34 8
35 4	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8
32 12	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0
25 8	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8
40 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0
28 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0

	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	
43 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0
32 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0
43 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0
32 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0

	STILL GERMAN WINES.	
40 8	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8
33 12	Liebfraumilch	35 8
29 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0
24 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8
19 4	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0
19 4	Carlowitz	20 0
30 0	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz Qts.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A, 1, rare old .. gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior .. black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera	30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior .. black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry .. red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium .. .. yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink .. .. .. seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine .. white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior .. black seal	30 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine .. .. red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. a.
36 4	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0
26 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8
22 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0
19 4	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0
14 8	Spanish Port	15 0
23 0	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	21 0

	LIQUEURS.	
49 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0
7 0	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4
6 0	Do, Yellow "	6 4
71 12	Benedictine	75 0
51 4	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8
47 8	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8
37 0	Creme de Noyeau	38 8
38 12	Cherandy, best Copenhagen	40 8
26 0	Orange Bitters, best	27 0
30 12	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0
27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 8	Cognac.	15 8
13 0	"	13 8
11 4	"	11 8
10 8	"	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal.	.. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 "	.. " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 "	.. " 4 0 "

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
16 Gals. Hhds.	CLARET IN WOOD.	16 Gals. Hhds.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	238 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881.

INVESTITURE BY THE QUEEN.

HER Majesty the Queen held an Investiture at Windsor Castle on July 1st of the Orders named below.

The Queen, accompanied by Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, K.G., her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice, and their Grand Ducal Highnesses the Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, proceeded to the Throne Room, where the Investiture was held, at half-past 3 o'clock.

A guard of honour, attended by the Mistress of the ecca has been in correspondence with the Nawab Bahawalpur. A famous mollah of the holy city, Lord Steward (the Earl Sydney, G.C.B.), the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Kenmare, K.P.), the Gold Stick in Waiting (General the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B.), the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting (Colonel Moncrieff), the Lord, Groom, and Equerries in Waiting (the Lord Thurlow, Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord E. Pelham Clinton, Major-General Lynedoch Gardiner, and Captain Bigge), the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse (Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B.), the Master of the Household (Major General Sir John Cowell, K.C.B.), the Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department (the Hon. S. Ponsonby Fane, C.B.), and Garter King-at-Arms (Sir Albert Woods).

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Clarke and Major Wernher were in attendance on their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke of Hesse.

Garter stood at the Queen's right hand, and presented to Her Majesty the various Insignia in the following order :—

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord was introduced into the presence of the Sovereign by the Lord Chamberlain, attended by the King of Arms to the Order, carrying the Insignia; when the Queen, assisted by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, invested him with the Riband and Badge (by placing the Riband over the right shoulder obliquely to the left side) of a Knight Grand Cross, and delivered to him the Star of his dignity in the Order.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

The following Knights Commanders were then introduced into the presence of the Sovereign, who conferred upon them the honour of Knighthood and invested them with the Insignia of their respective Divisions in the Second Class of the Order, viz. :—

MILITARY DIVISION.—Admiral the Hon. Charles Gilbert John Brydone Elliot, Admiral Edward George Fanshawe, General George Colt Langley, late Royal Marines; General William Montago Scott McMurdo, General Lord Mark Kerr, General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, General John Thornton Grant, Lieutenant-General George Vaughan Maxwell; Lieutenant-General Charles Pyndar Beauchamp Walker, Lieutenant-General John Forbes, Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, Major-General John Coke, Colonel Charles George Arbuthnot, Colonel Charles Cooper Johnson.

CIVIL DIVISION.—Colonel William Fitzwilliam Lenox Conyngham, Londonderry Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Heron, Viscount Monelagh, 2d (South) Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Loyd-Lindsay, 1st Berkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps; Thomas Brassey, Esq., Hon. Commander of the Liverpool Brigade of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers; Captain Frederick John Owen Evans, R.N.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The undernamed Knight Commanders of this Order were introduced, received the honour of knighthood, and were invested by Her Majesty with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order, viz.—General Orfeur Cavenagh, Charles Umpherston Aitchison, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals John Forsyth.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The following Knights Commanders were introduced (the honour of knighthood conferred on Lieutenant-General Hawkins) and were invested by the Queen with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order, viz.—Sir Francis Dillon Bell (not to be knighted), Lieutenant-General John Summerfield Hawkins, R.E.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

After which the undermentioned Companions were introduced, and received from the Sovereign their respective decorations in the Military and Civil Divisions of the Third Class of the Order, viz. :—

MILITARY DIVISION.—Colonel William Anthony Gib, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel William Daunt, 9th Foot; Vice-Admiral Edward Bridges Rice; Lieutenant-General Joseph Henry Lacy; Vice-Admiral Richard Dunning White, Major-General Francis Peyton, Major-General John Henry Ford Elkington, Major-General James Gubbins, Major-General John Gordon, Captain Sholto Douglas, R.N., Colonel Reginal Gipps, Scots Guards; Colonel George Byng Harman, h.p., late Brigade Depôt; Colonel Allen Bayard Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel John Alexander Matthew Macdonald, Bombay Staff Corps; Colonel George Scougall Macbean, Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Frederick Dobson Middleton, h.p., late 29th Foot; Colonel the Hon. James C. Dormer, h.p., late 13th Foot; Col. William French, R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Donald Malcolm, R.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel John Frederick Crease, Royal Marine Artillery; Major Joseph Philips, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Daniel John Duigan, M.D.; Deputy Surgeon-General John O'Neal.

CIVIL DIVISION.—Colonel Lord Hatherton, 2d Staffordshire Militia; Colonel Samuel Brise Ruggles-Brise, West Essex Militia; Colonel David Carrick Robert Carrick Buchanan, 2d Royal Lanark Militia; Col. John Williams Wallington, Royal North Gloucester Militia, Colonel Sir Thomas Oriel Forster-Monaghan Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Winn Knight, 1st Worcester Rifle Volunteer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel David Davidson, 1st Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Watkin Shakerley; 5th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Barttelot Bartelot, 2d Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay, 6th Middlesex (St. George's, Rifle Volunteer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Ewen Macpherson, 1st Inverness Rifle Volunteer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Addison Potter, 1st Northumberland and Durham Artillery Volunteer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Sagar Hirst, 3d West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps; Colonel Sir James Bourne, Bart., Royal Lancashire Artillery Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., 2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., 1st Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert John Tilney, 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; Lt.-Col. Edward Stock Hill, 1st Glamorgan Artillery Volunteer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Matheson, 1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps; Colonel Leopold George Frederick Keane, Waterford Artillery Militia; Sir Allen William Young, Commanding the London Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers; Charles Lister Ryan, Esq., Assistant-Comptroller and Auditor-General; Frederick James Fegen Esq., Paymaster, R. N.; Captain Andrew Noble, late R.A.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The undermentioned Companions were introduced and received from the Sovereign the Badge of the Third Class of the Order, viz. :—William Warren Streeten, Esq., Chief Justice of the West African settlements; William Dealtry, Esq., late Chief Clerk of the Colonial Office.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The undernamed Companions were introduced and received from the Queen the decoration of the Order, viz.:—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Charles Morehead, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General Norman Chevers, M.D.; Surgeon-Major Edward John Waring, Brigade Surgeon Oliver Barnett.

Garter then retired, after which Major Euston Henry Sartorius, 30th Foot, was introduced, and received from Her Majesty the decoration of the Victoria Cross.

A Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards was mounted in the Quadrangle of the Castle, under the command of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Wellesley.

Luncheon was served in the Waterloo Gallery.

Levee dress was worn.

VOLUNTEER REVIEWS.

THE spectacle of a Queen reviewing her volunteer regions may be regarded merely as a pretty pageant —a pleasant display for the amusement of society. But such a view of it entirely excludes its deeper and worthier significations. It is also a declaration of mutual obligations and of mutual respect. The Sovereign honours her loyal subjects and sworn defenders: the volunteers from a mighty civic guard for the head of the State—a deputation from the nation acknowledging the love and duty proper to be accorded to her. The Sovereign thanks, as the representative of the nation, those who have given their hours and their labours for the service of the State, and who offer their lives also should those be needed. And her thanks are an abundant reward for such voluntary and patriotic service. Reviews like that at Windsor may not be altogether satisfactory from a military point of view. But they have a moral effect which must not be disregarded or undervalued, since they stimulate and sustain enthusiasm, and cultivate in an age too prone to look for material recompenses, an appreciation of rewards entirely honorary.

The volunteer movement had its true commencement in the troublous times that closed the eighteenth century, and carried for into the nineteenth their burden of discord and sorrow, not unmingled with glory. There had been volunteers so far back as 1588, and many of the old levies partook of the volunteer character; but it was to the French threats of invasion that we owe the purely voluntary system of to-day. The "flat bottoms" of Garrick's song were ready at Boulogne; the "Army of England" was vapouring over victories to come; and Britons got ready to "receive them on shore." As invasion seemed more and more imminent, the ranks of the volunteers swelled prodigiously; between 1794 and 1804 there were at one time more than 400,000 men upon the rolls, and everywhere signs of the warlike and confident spirit that carried the soldiers and sailors of that day through without danger and difficulty to victory. In the autumn of 1803 it was decided that his Majesty should review his loyal volunteers in Hyde Park. There was at once great drilling and preparation, a widespread furbishing of uniforms, and an extravagant use of pipe-clay. The 26th October was the day appointed for the review of the volunteers hailing from the City, and at an early hour on an extremely foggy autumn morning they began to stir abroad. The King was in the Park by half-past ten, and, leaving his chariot, mounted his charger. A crowd of notables were in his suite; the Prince of Wales, probably owing to some dissensions, was absent. But there were "Monsieur," the exiled French Princes, and Generals Dumourier and Pichegru, feeling a lively and not wholly unselfish interest in the "British

very facetious; but it seems to us the old jealousy of any suggestion emanating from Bombay has

of the unprivileged populace. The old King rode slowly along the line, returning to the centre. The march past ensued, volleys were fired—not very regularly, it is said—and the great review was over. Hats and bands were thrown in the air, and "God Save the King" rose solemnly, amidst an accompaniment of huzzas, as Farmer George rode away, mobbed by his affectionate people. The volunteers on this occasion numbered over twelve thousand. On the 28th October—two days later—the contingents from Lambeth, Westminster, Southwark, and the remoter suburbs, such as Hackney and Bloomsbury, mustered 14,676 strong, and underwent a similar ordeal. The fog was so thick that many of the regiments could not find the Park gates, and so stubborn that it refused to lift so much as to afford his Majesty a perfectly clear sight of his loyal children. Great approbation, however, was officially expressed, and the *Times* commented, and very justly, on the martial spirit of the nation, although it might have spared us the Minlii and the Scipios, In the succeeding year the volunteer service was placed upon a legal basis: and as the more pressing dangers of invasion seemed averted, the Government gradually superseded the volunteers by the local militia—a force they deemed more amenable to control.

The volunteer movement of 1858 and the succeeding years was in a great measure a counter-demonstration against certain threatening and mysterious armaments abroad. But when the real intention of these was known, it was probably the athletic as much as the military enthusiasm of the period that carried it on. By 1860 the volunteers had become very numerous, and the spring of that year her Majesty announced her intention of reviewing such regiments as had attained a certain degree of efficiency. These, to the number of 20,890, assembled in Hyde Park on the 23rd June, and the spectacle was witnessed by an immense multitude, in addition to that which filled the main avenues leading to the park. The review consisted of the march past and other conventional details, and much satisfaction was expressed with the rapid progress which had been made. Two years later, at the close of the review, each of whom was a living link with a stirring period of our history. Lord Combermere who followed the Queen's carriage, had completed his seventy years of service; and M. Torver, of Weald Hall, enrolled as a private in 1800, had served as a volunteer officer in 1803. Famous for the bad weather which damped all out-of-door sports and ruined the harvest, 1860 was also emphatically a year of volunteer reviews. In August the Queen reviewed the Scottish volunteers in an open space near to Holyrood Palace. The day was one of triumph for the "land of cakes." The volunteers *flocked in from hill and glen, and eighteen thousand* men in appearance, out of a total of thirty thousand for the whole of Scotland. These were reinforced by some two thousand "Southrons" from the counties adjacent to the Borders. A grand stand, accommodating 4,000 people, was erected behind the saluting-point, but the majority of the spectators were ranged on the majestic hills that overlooked the review-ground. The next great review took place in sight of the rugged red walls of Knowsley, on the 1st September. The Earl of Derby not only invited the volunteers and people of Lancashire to visit his park, but regaled them, when there, on meat pies and other delicacies, moistened by hogs-heads of Knowsley ale. Several minor reviews at Gloucester and elsewhere complete the list for the enthusiastic and much-besprinkled year 1860. Some twenty-one thousand volunteers were reviewed on the 28th May, 1864, before the Princess of Wales, who was greeted with the usual fervour of a popular affection that has never declined, and on the 20th June, 1868, a still more imposing force gathered at Windsor. The day was widely observed as a public holiday, and Windsor was invaded by a vast army of strangers. The Royal Engineers threw a pontoon-bridge across the Thames at Datchet in twenty-eight minutes, and over this about one-third of the volunteer force passed. When the review-ground (which was in a part of the Park called Queen Anne's Mead) was cleared, a herd of deer took upon them the *rôle* of the "Derby dog," and caused some amusement and no little bawling. The Prince of Wales rode at the head of the honourable Artillery Company, and the somewhat monotonous programme of a review-day was varied by a sham-fight. The Prince's return from India in 1876 was signalised by a review in Hyde Park on the 1st July. The yeomanry, militia, and volunteers present numbered some thirty thousand, and were supported by a considerable body of regulars. Many of the provincial corps had travelled several hundred miles that morning, but the general freshness of the men was noticeable. The fine physique of most of the corps was the subject of favourable comment as well as the higher standard of discipline and efficiency they had attained, when measured by the experiences of former years. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar commanded, and the unfamiliar manœuvre (for a volunteer review) of a general advance in line of brigade columns was executed in a most satisfactory manner. This review showed plainly to military critics that the volunteer service was profiting by the severe and not altogether welcome discipline it had been subjected to, and was becoming, as years went on, a more and more effective organisation. It is very probable that a still further improvement will be manifested at Windsor, and that the authorities, deeply impressed by the force of the voluntary weapon at their command, will in future endeavour to foster rather than to repress the patriotic enthusiasm that has raised and maintained it.—*Globe.*

A CONGRESS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMISTS.

IF the world could be saved by the multitude of Congresses, no period would seem more hopeful than the present. The friends of social science, not content with their useful performances in autumn, are having a kind of by-day at the Albert Hall. Here ladies, a few clergymen, and Sir Henry Cole discuss the best manner of teaching the orphan girl to sew and to cook potatoes. The proceedings are recorded by a reporter in the *Daily News*, who, we regret to say, does not seem quite in sympathy with the meeting, and writes so to speak, "with a horrid wordly laugh." That the condition of the lower, middle, and professional classes in this country is squalid, miserable, shiftless, mirthless and disorganized we know, not only from experience and observation, but from the repeated complaints of Mr. Matthew Arnold. We are ill-dressed, ill-fed, ill-looked after in every way; our houses are unswept, and when garnished they are garnished in bad taste; while the plumber, as soon as he has gone forth, returns with seven other plumbers who is worse than himself. We do not know how to enjoy ourselves. Our earnest working-men find that their partners, like the man in the old song, "can eat but little meat," and care still less to take trouble in cooking it, while they "can drink with any he that ever wore a hood." The police reports are full of the hideous cruelties inflicted by drunken and disappointed husbands on wives ignorant and reckless of domestic economy. The whole prospect is so miserable that one must either weep or laugh at it, the worst of it is that the Congress of Domestic Economists seems to have no remedy for the national distress. The suggestions in the papers read are contradictory. All sorts of schemes of teaching and inspection are spoken of and rejected. Sir Henry Cole says that the Education Department "has so far yielded to pressure as to spend three millions yearly in doing something, yet that something they had not hitherto learned to do." And, as far as the reports of the Congress go, the Congress seems not likely to instruct them.

By way of showing the general indifference to the momentous topics discussed by the Congress, the Gentlemen of England stayed away from the first meeting. Only half-a-dozen of them were present. A gloom was then thrown over the meeting by the handwriting of Lady Stuart Hogg, who had prepared a paper "describing in dark colours the ignorance of our working people in matters of domestic economy." But as Lady Stuart Hogg was not present, one of the six gentlemen, Mr. Newton Price, tried, pluckily, but without any marked success, to read her essay aloud. This he did, "as well as he could decipher the MS." The misery of hearing a gloomy paper read aloud in fragments, with stops in the middle of clauses, and with conjectural emendations by the reader, may readily be imagined. The paper advised "making compulsory the teaching in State schools of all subjects of practical utility." Writing, we believe, is already taught in State schools. When this paper had been deciphered, with almost the same success that attended the early readings of Babylonian cylinders, "Sir H. Cole tried his best but in vain, to induce the ladies to get up a discussion." But the argumentative element in the character of the ladies present was damped for the moment, and Sir H. Cole in vain threw the apple of controversial discord into the midst of the assembly. He trailed his coat, if we may say so, but no lady would oblige him by treading on the tail of it. Then various people advised systems of inspection to be managed by South Kensington, because White Hall is still in a state of economic darkness. Mrs. Cooper pointed out that hundreds of working-girls are eager to learn domestic economy, but have no time to teach them. The fact is, that to teach house-keeping you need to have a house. Some one drew on a blackboard a spirited sketch of sweeping a room. But a few hours with a broom are worth a wilderness of black-boards. Take the case of a working-man's family, with three or four big girls already employed in manufactories, three or four brothers equally busy, and two or three little girls, whose energies are overtaxed by the baby of the moment. All the members of the family have their own independent habits, hours and income. All meals are move-

able feasts. The mother is probably an exhausted person, who lets things slide," and occasionally makes impetuous but unsuccessful forays against the dirt and disorder. How are girls in this class to learn house-keeping and domestic economy. Women are notoriously indifferent to their food. If a European community could be deserted, for a year, by the men, we verily believe that the women would slide back, first into a custom of having tea and a chop at every meal, next into pecking at some bread and butter at any hour when they felt the pangs of hunger, lastly into the condition of savages who live on casual roots and the gum and bark of trees. It is man, proud man, who keeps woman up to the civilized mark in the matter of eating and drinking. Now woman, in the poorer classes, has so many calls on her time and attention, and man is so much absent from home, that cookery

of the Government to the

a pure ideal, and rests on a greasy and rapacious empiricism. Our populace and our Philistines must have more civilized conceptions of life before they can learn to cook, and they must learn to cook before they can understand the enjoyment of life. We are involved in a vicious circle. More space, more air, less dirt, less work, less worry are needed for the well-being of both sexes. But our private and mournful impression is that people will never have the leisure to be happy, to keep decent houses, and to dress and dine like human beings, till the commercial prosperity of England has vanished quite away like her warlike supremacy; till we are a small, contented, pastoral people, without an empire, or commerce, or manufactures, or anything but our native fields and the population they will suffice to support. Then people will have leisure to enjoy themselves, and all the world will not be working like slaves to put money in the pockets of Sir Gorgius Midas. If this view seem cynical, or illiberal, it has, at all events, the support of Mr. Mill's authority, for that Radical and economist say nothing but human misery in the multiplication of money and manufactures. He looked forward to a stationary time, when wealth should reach its limits, all markets be glutted, and no nation compelled to make haste at the expense of leisure and the decencies of life. But these long views, in which alone we see much hope for the future of popular domestic economy, must not longer detain us from recording the performances of the Domestic Economists.

Miss Andrews, a Guardian of St. Pancras, thought children were taught habits of waste in the workhouse. We had imagined that it was otherwise, and that an almost overstrained economy made it useless for Oliver "to ask for more." But the process of "pampering parochial paupers," though elsewhere unknown, may be familiar in the parish of St. Pancras. It is an axiom that children are the main evil of indoctrinated into habits of waste," and learn to turn up their little noses (as we suppose they do) at wholesome hashed mutton. Somewhat *à propos des bottes*, Sir Henry Cole, seeing Lady Stanley of Alderley in the room, asked her if she was of opinion that a child of three years old might be taught habits of domestic economy." Sir Henry Cole was apparently "blue-moulded," like the Irishman, for we are of opinion that it is needless, useless, and capable of putting Boswell's famous question, and asking Lady Stanley what she would do if she were shut up with a baby in a tower. Lady Stanley of Alderly expressed an opinion that children of three years old were "quite capable of *domestic economy, and that four years of age was* early enough for tution in this science. In the dark ages of the past, few children read Miss Edgeworth's *Waste not, want not, before they were six.* The lesson that economic treatises is that a string is a rare substance, which can only be obtained from the outside of casual parcels, and that you should never cut the string of a parcel, but untie the knot and put the cord in your pocket. We imagine that *no lesson in domestic economy which appeals more* forcibly to childhood, and we are still unable to resist the temptation offered to the thrifty soul by *a good long piece of string*, without too many knots in it. Another manual of domestic economy for the young to which we would earnestly call the attention of Sir H. Cole is the didactic poem of "Struwelpeter." Children, even of three years of age, will learn to finish their food, and not to waste it by neglecting to consume it, from the affecting tragedy of Adolphus.

Adolphus was a chubby lad;

but he neglected his dinner, and a painfully realistic set of illustrations shows Adolphus waning away with a rapidity which would surprise American fasters. These things are more to the point than an attack by Mr. Hay Hill on what he called the aristocratic "idiocies" of fancy fairs. Miss Becker, who is a grim woman, rather crushed the Economists by protesting against the leading proposals of the promoters of the Congress. Make a girl intelligent all round, said Miss Becker, and then she will need no college to teach her how to cook or sew. We doubt this theory of Miss Becker's. Most undergraduates learn a little cooking, being taught of necessity, but we are not sure that the classical pupils of Girton and Somerville Hall could make even a dint of their general cultivation. Shelley was a very intelligent man, but he spoiled the oysters on a celebrated occasion.

Looking at the needs of the opposite sex, many ladies declared that boys should be taught knitting. Lady Airlie's coachman, the Congress was informed, knits all the stockings for his family. There was once a man at Cambridge who did crewel-work. Here are two historical examples for the imitation of youth. Passing from this topic to that of the dress of servants and teachers, the ladies began to discuss with a spirit which must have made Sir H. Cole feel that he was not without his reward. A shocking incident, the appearance of a teacher in a black velvet dress, was commented upon with emotion. Why do Economists always rank velvet and lace among the deadly sins? These commodities point the moral in all economical books, from the days of Adam Smith to those of Mrs. Fawcett. The Congress next reverted to what a lady sweetly called "the culinary preparation of food." An affecting anecdote was told of a lady who wept on tasting an egg poached by her own daughter. Perhaps this lady knew that there goes wit to the poaching of eggs, and was overcome on recognizing in her daughter a person likely to obtain eminence as a humourist. But, though we have not actually shed scalding tears over them, the poached eggs of women, as Wordsworth says of "the gratitude of man," have "often left us mourning" and even resentful. The value of the deliberation of the Congress would, we think, be overstated at the price of one well-poached egg.—*Saturday Review.*

FOREIGNERS IN LONDON.

THE general development of our business is rapidly leading Continental nations to appreciate the advantages which our organisation affords. We have already successfully carried out excursions from Paris to various foreign countries, including our own, and also from Italy to London. We are now able to record a most successful visit to London, made at Whitsuntide, under our personally conducted system, by a Belgian literary society from Verviers. The entire arrangements were placed in our hands, including the distribution of time, the selection of sights, hotel arrangements, carriage drives, and every other detail, having given the members of the society an inclusive price for the tour. The number of acceptances amounted to over seventy ladies and gentlemen, who arrived in London on Whit-Sunday by way of Antwerp and Harwich.

In view of the difference in character between a Continental Sunday and a Sunday in London, it was decided that the party should spend the day in visiting Hampton Court and Kew. The journey down was made by rail. From the palace at Hampton Court a walk through Bushey Park gave the party an opportunity of admiring English scenery of the best representative character. From Teddington to Kew by rail and from Kew home *viâ* Hammersmith and Kensington completed a very pleasant day's programme.

Whit-Monday being a bank holiday, a visit to the Crystal Palace appeared to afford the best illustration of the British public *en fête*; the majority of the party spent the day at Sydenham greatly to their satisfaction. Tuesday began the serious business of sight-seeing. The carriage excursion arranged for that day took the party through the heart of the City, showing them the full tide of London business life. The principal official and public buildings were visited, and also the Tower of London, and the party returned to their hotel in the evening with a profound impression of the magnitude and the importance of the great centre of the world's commerce. Not the least interesting feature in the day's programme was the visit to St. Paul's Cathedral, the Dean and Chapter having, with the courtesy invariably shown by them to foreigners given special facilities for inspecting the crypt and galleries, &c.

Wednesday's excursion comprised the sights of West Central London, including the National Legislature, the National Pantheon, and the National Art Gallery. Dean Stanley, like the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, extended every courtesy to his Belgian visitors. On Thursday the party travelled further westward and inspected the art treasures of Kensington and the Albert memorial. Friday's programme comprised a run down the "Silent Highway of the world" to Greenwhich, and Saturday was spent in carriage drives to various quarters of the metropolis.

The party expressed themselves well pleased with their tour, and satisfied in having employed their time to the best advantage. We have good reason for believing that this excursion is only the precursor of many others which will tend to cement the cordiality of the relations already existing between Belgium and Great Britain.—*Cook's Excursionist.*

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DUELLISTS IN A LAW COURT.

THE fatal duel between M. de Saint Victor and M. Asselin, which has for two days past formed the subject of judicial inquiry in France, affords perhaps as good an example as could be found, even in the worst annals of private warfare, of the abominable evils to which the practice is wont to lead. M. Asselin, who is the defendant in a civil action arising out of the catastrophe, and who is also prosecuted by the public official, occupied the position of lieutenant of *louveterie* in the country round Autun—an office which, by the way, may now probably be regarded as having received its death-blow. The fatal duel between M. de Saint Victor and M. Asselin, which has for two days past formed the subject of judicial inquiry in France, affords perhaps as good an example as could be found, even in the worst annals of private warfare, of the abominable evils to which the practice is wont to lead. M. Asselin, who is the defendant in a civil action arising out of the catastrophe, and who is also prosecuted by the public official, occupied the position of lieutenant of *louveterie* in the country round Autun—an office which, by the way, may now probably be regarded as having received its death-blow. The defendant, who may need [illegible] ed claims against the defendant, who may need [illegible] promoter of one of the financial associations in Bom- [illegible] town. Garfield out of the way, these would- [illegible] surplus cash balance:—Employment of an extra [illegible] establishment, at a monthly cost of Rs. 634, from 1st [illegible], would reduce to a 'mummuin' the profits of those who embark in that career as a commercial business.

Although, as has been said, it is tolerably certain that the explanation of Guiteau's outrage is to be found in the special facts and peculiar conditions of American politics, nothing can be more probable than that the act will excite a spirit of emulation on this side of the Atlantic, and, it may be, in England itself. For some time to come there is every reason why crowned heads and great Ministers of States should experience an acute feeling of uneasiness. The utmost which the assassin of a sovereign, or of the chief of a Government, has to fear is death. The supreme penalty once visited upon him, there is nothing more to be said or done. The tortures of the invisible world may or may not be in store for him. They cannot be ordained for him by any edict of man. His punishment is exhausted on this side of the grave. Now experience shows that the fear of death is not enough to deter men of exceptional strength of character, or of extraordinary hardened villany of purpose, from deeds which it is morally certain that they will expiate on the scaffold. In the presence of such an organisation, hostile to established order and civil authority as now undoubtedly exists throughout the world, the mere threat of death is unvailing. In the history of all nations there come moments when they are reminded of the fact that the forces on the side of law and order. You cannot get rid of the regicide by killing him. If the feeling against kings and presidents is strong enough, the individual murderer, actual or potential, will no sooner have been disposed of than a qualified successor will step into his place. Guiteau will no doubt speedily be tried, sentenced, and executed, and if he has acted as the instrument of an embittered political faction, it is possible that the attempt, should General Garfield happily survive, will not be repeated. For in politics, unsuccessful efforts at assassination, while they fail to remove the obstacle against which they were directed, discredit the cause with which they are identified. But because Guiteau is hanged, is Mr. Gladstone, for instance, the less likely, if he is likely at all, to be marked out as the victim of some diabolical plot? There are many well-informed persons who seriously believe that the immediate sequel of the Irish Land Bill will be a fresh outbreak of Irish disturbance, and that revolutionary emissaries upon the other side of St. George's Channel may wreak their vengeance upon English statesmen. No public man in this, or perhaps in any other, country has ever left the close of his career with occasionally receiving letters that threaten him with death. If he is wise he attaches no importance to these, and unless the spirit of assassination happens to be in the air, they may be dismissed as not worth the paper on which they were written. But when we witness, in less than four months, two such events as the murder of the Czar and attempted murder of the President of the United States, we see the sedulous press of Europe and America teems with incentives to bloodshed it becomes a different matter, and prominent statesmen or sovereigns, who at other times might laugh this pernicious fustian to scorn, may consider themselves, and may actually be, within measurable distance of a detestable and violent death. It is indubitable that there exists throughout Europe a revolutionary movement, whose first object it is, not to create, but to destroy. In England this propaganda fares but ill, and whatever may be perpetrated here, it will be the manifestation, not of an indigenous growth, but of an exotic development. That, of course, is some consolation; but it does not mitigate, and it may not, perhaps, avert, the jeopardy which confronts certain conspicuous statesmen in this country.—*The World.*

BILLIARDS IN ENGLAND.

OF the two billiard professionals who came to India last year, Cook has been the first to make his reappearance before the English public. At the Royal Aquarium they played a match of 750 up on July 2. Cook opened with the ordinary miss, but Bennett soon dashed away to the front, although no breaks of importance were made till the total stood Bennett 415, Cook 315. At this juncture the former increased his lead by accumulating 96 (22 spots), but Cook here gave a specimen of his powers for working on to the spot; he holed the red sixty times in succession when he lost position, but after some nice cannon play regained it, and a score of three more did he secure the dangerous hazard before breaking down, the break amounting to 310. The Champion replied with 81 and 57, but Cook maintained his lead to the finish, and won by 50 points. Peall has been playing in rattling good form lately, having defeated Joseph Bennett in two consecutive matches very easily. In the first of these the Champion conceded his opponent 100 in 500, the spot stroke being barred. This was looked upon as certainty for Bennett, but the Brixlonian running up such breaks as 53, 63, and 91 won with the utmost ease by 324 points. The next match was on the same terms with the exception that the spot stroke was not barred. This also fell to the credit of Peall by 278 points, his best break being one of 130, while Bennett's largest break was 127.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE first of the annual match between the Gentlemen and the Players of England, commenced on June 30th at the Oval. Owing to the split with the Notts professionals the Players were not so strongly represented as they would otherwise have been, Shaw, Morley, Selbys, and Shrewsbury being all conspicuous by their absence. At first the match seemed all in favour of the Gentlemen, as at the close of the first day's play, they were only 37 runs behind, and had eight wickets to fall. The Players who went in first, scored 197, the principle contributors being the two Yorkshiremen, Ulyett (57) and Lockwood (62). The Gentlemen then went in, and at the close of the first day's play had scored 160 for the loss of two wickets, Dr. W. G. Grace being not out with 96. The champion on the following day only added four more when he was bowled by Hill. The innings closed for 236 or 39 runs on. In their second essay the Players made 182, the chief scorer being Ulyett, with 80. This left the Gentlemen 144 to get to win, an apparently very easy task. So fine, however, was the bowling of Bates and Peate that the Gentlemen lost five such batsmen as Dr. W. G. Grace, Messrs. A. P. Lucas, A. G. Steel, F. Penn, and A. H. Evans for only 24 runs. The match now looked in favour of the pros, but Mr. Leslie played a capital innings of 50, and then Messrs. C. T. Studd and E. F. S. Tylecote got together and finally won a very interesting match by two wickets. The match between England and M. C. C. should have been a very interesting one, but from various causes neither eleven was a representative one. Still some good cricket was shown, M. C. C. eventually winning by 52 runs, after being 171 runs to the bad in the first innings. The scores were England 219 and 113, M. C. C. 108 and 276. For the losers Selby made 77 and Oscroft 28 and 41; while for the winners Midwinter with 65 and 29 and Scotton with 100 were the principal scorers. Sussex has beaten Hamshire by 182 runs, although the latter were 27 runs ahead on the 1st innings. The match between Yorkshire and Lancashire resulted in favour of the latter by 51 runs, the wet weather on the third day seriously interfering with the batting of the Tykes.

CHARGE OF CUTTING OFF A MAN'S BEARD.

ARTHUR GALLAND, described as a surgeon, was charged at Hammersmith police-court with assaulting Henry Williams, a broker's man, by cutting off his beard. The complainant was called, but he did not answer. Police-constable Nicholls deposed that he was on duty on Tuesday evening in Cornwall-road, Notting-hill, when the complainant, who was intoxicated, came up and said his throat had been cut and his whiskers cut off. Witness saw a mark on his throat. The complainant gave the prisoner in charge. The prisoner said he went to 7, Lancaster-road, on a visit, and found the brokers in the house. His attention was called to a row, and on going upstairs, saw eight or 10 men, amongst whom was the complainant, who was singing a song. He (the prisoner) denied the charge. Mr. Paget ordered the prisoner to be discharged. Soon afterwards Mr. Claydon entered the court, and said the prisoner was put in the dock while he was taking instructions from the complainant. He wished for a warrant to apprehended the accused. The complainant went into the witness box, but Mr. Paget refused to hear him, as he considered that he was not sober. Mr. Claydon said the complainant felt grieved at the loss of a long beard, which was the pride of his life. Mr. Paget suggested Mr. Claydon that he should prepare an information, and make another application.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

THE attempt upon the life of the President of the United States, who now happily appears to be in a fair way of recovery from his wounds, has produced a sentiment of something more than sympathetic indignation throughout the whole of the civilised world. Regicide, like other forms of murder, is contagious. The precedent for the outrage of Guiteau upon General Garfield is the assassination of the Czar less than four months ago, and the more remote attack of Nobiling upon the Emperor of Germany. Two direct results the events of Saturday last will have. In the first place, they will be held to justify the action of the Government in prosecuting the *Freiheit*, even though they do not completely warrant the severity of the sentence passed upon the wretched Most; in the second place, they will cause the English people to attach a greater importance than they were disposed to do a week ago to the murderous mouthings of such men as O'Donovan Rossa. Whether the action of Guiteau is or is not likely to provoke imitation in England or elsewhere, it is certain theoretically to give a new stimulus to the abominable movement which has for its object not so much the death of kings and emperors as the annihilation of the principle of civil authority. That there is the slightest political connection between the execrable crime which Washton witnessed two days before the anniversary of American Independence, and that enacted at St. Petersburg on the 13th of last March, is not for a moment to be supposed. It is all but certain that the explanation of the attempt of Guiteau is neither personal nor connected in any manner with conspiracies which may be on foot in any part of the Continent of Europe. If it can be described as political at all, its political motive must be found within the limits of the public life of the United States. Guiteau was neither the agent of a gang of Irish-American desperadoes, nor was he the victim of an irresistible impulse of homicidal mania, nor was he nerved to the atrocity by an overpowering sense of personal grievance and wrong. The evidence of insanity which has been forthcoming since his capture has been far too carefully prepared to warrant the belief that he really was insane. Lunatic criminals do not secrete about their persons, or cause to be distributed through convenient channels, documents which have the stamp of Bedlam upon them. Neither is there any ground for thinking that Guiteau took to murder President Garfield because he was the successful candidate for the consulship at Marseilles. Of course, either of these hypotheses is speculatively possible; but the more we know of the facts, and the more we reflect on the condition of American public life at the present moment, the more gratuitous does it seem to entertain the former or the latter. If, on the other hand, we invest the dastardly outrage of Saturday last with a political significance, everything becomes

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